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CANADA AND YOU

A Workbook of Map and Globe Skills

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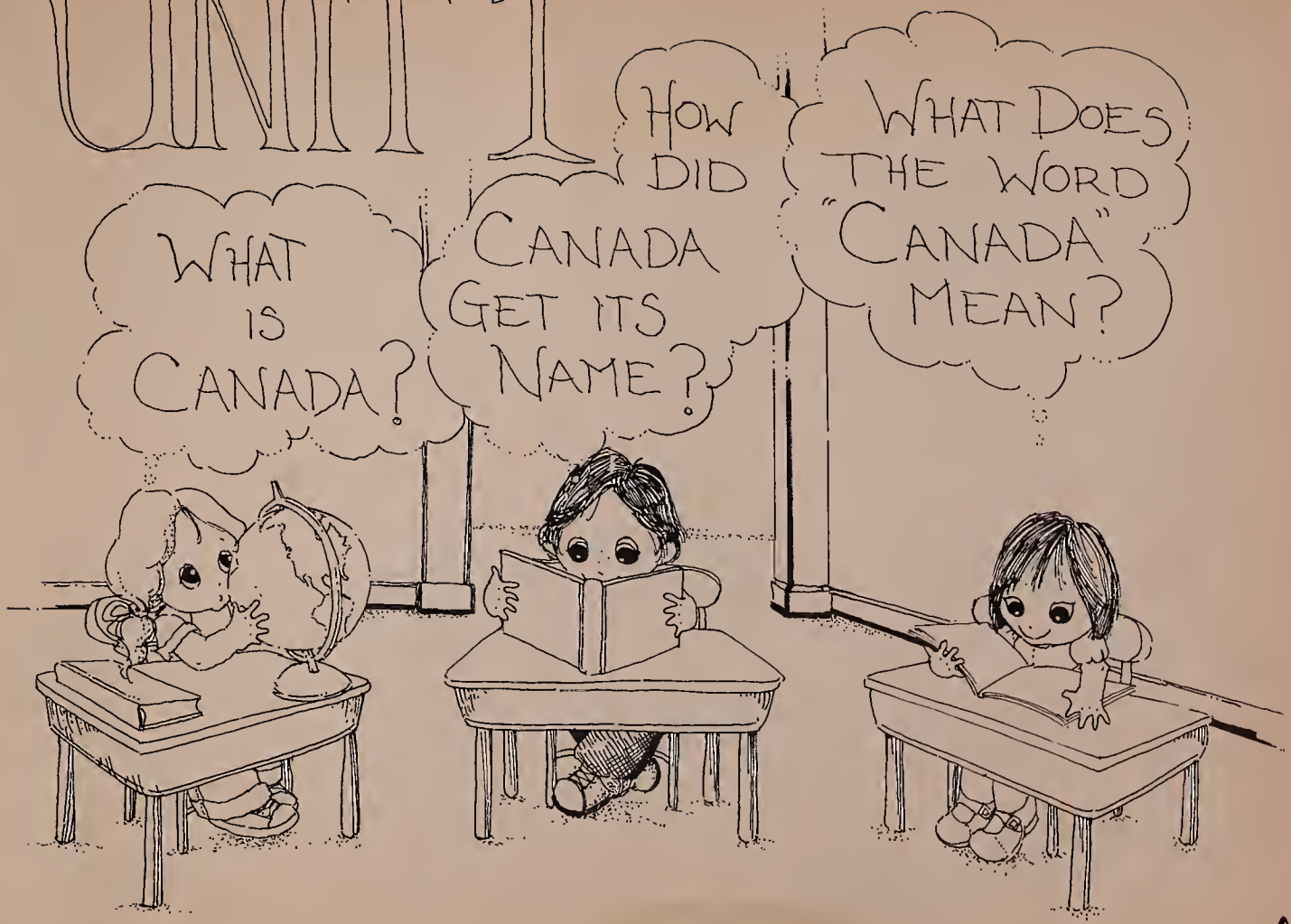
UNIT 1



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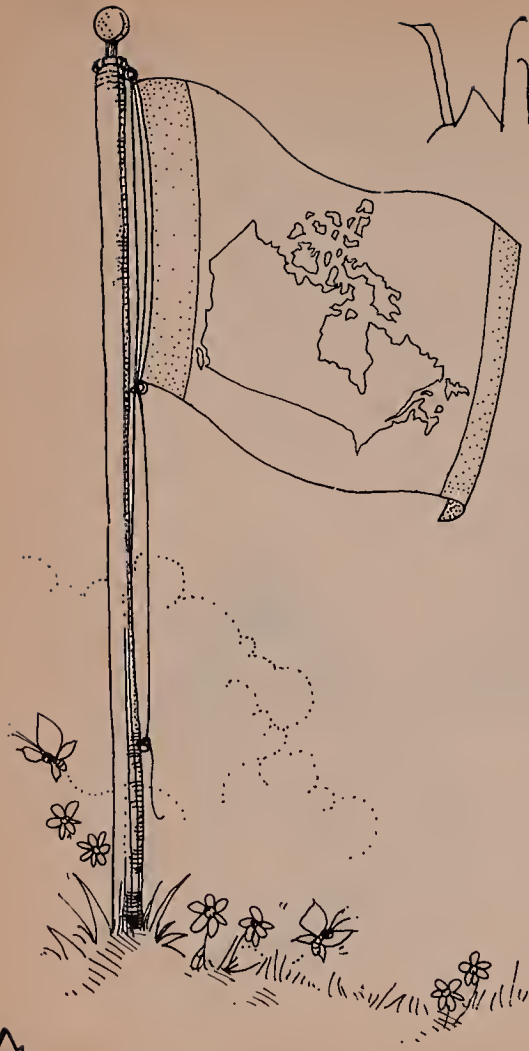
WHAT IS CANADA?



Write TRUE on the line if you agree
with these students' ideas about CANADA.
Write FALSE if you disagree.

Canada is a continent ..... _____

Canada is a free country..... _____

Canada is a country and
it is part of the world..... _____

Canada is the name of a city... _____

Canada is a country with
23 million people ..... _____

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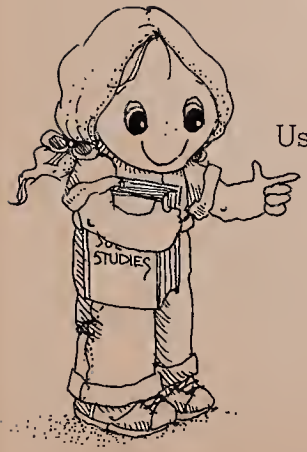
Canada is a country in North America. _____
Canada is a country in the U.S.A. _____
Canada is the 2nd largest country in the world. _____
Canada is a country made up of 11 provinces. _____
Canada is a place where we live. _____



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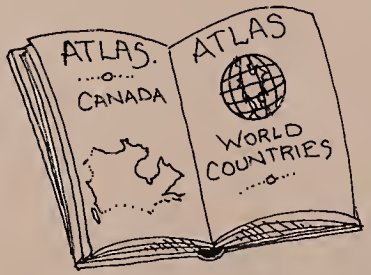

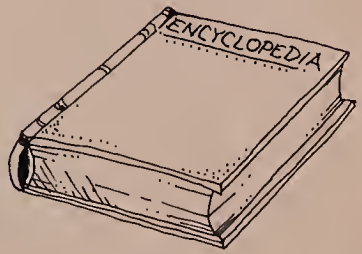

to check your answers and
to make any corrections.

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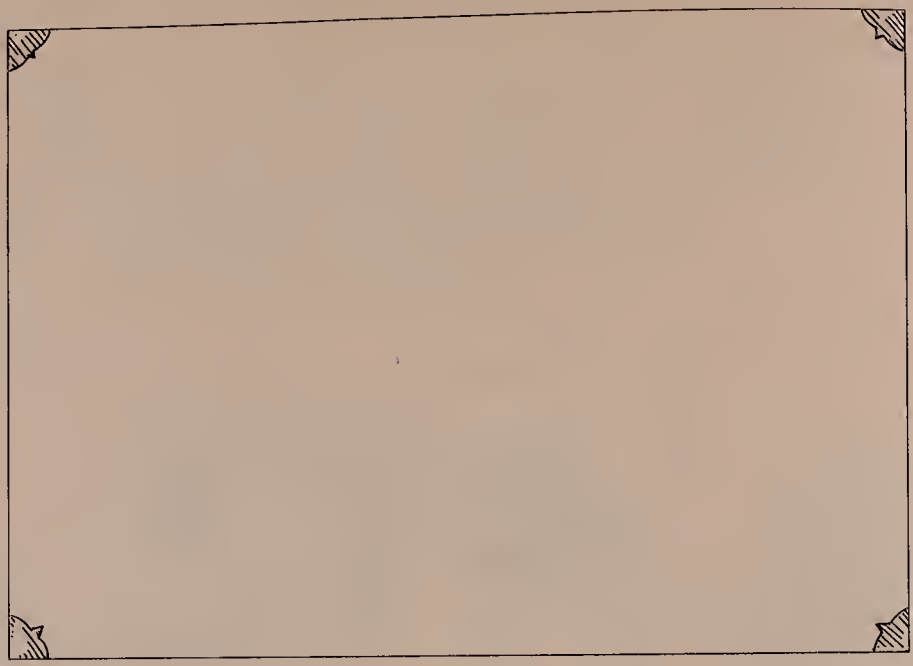
CANADA is the name given to the land in which you live.

Paste a postcard or photograph of the place in CANADA where you live.



I live in a _____ named _____
CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE

in the _____ named _____.
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY

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Describe the place in CANADA where you live.

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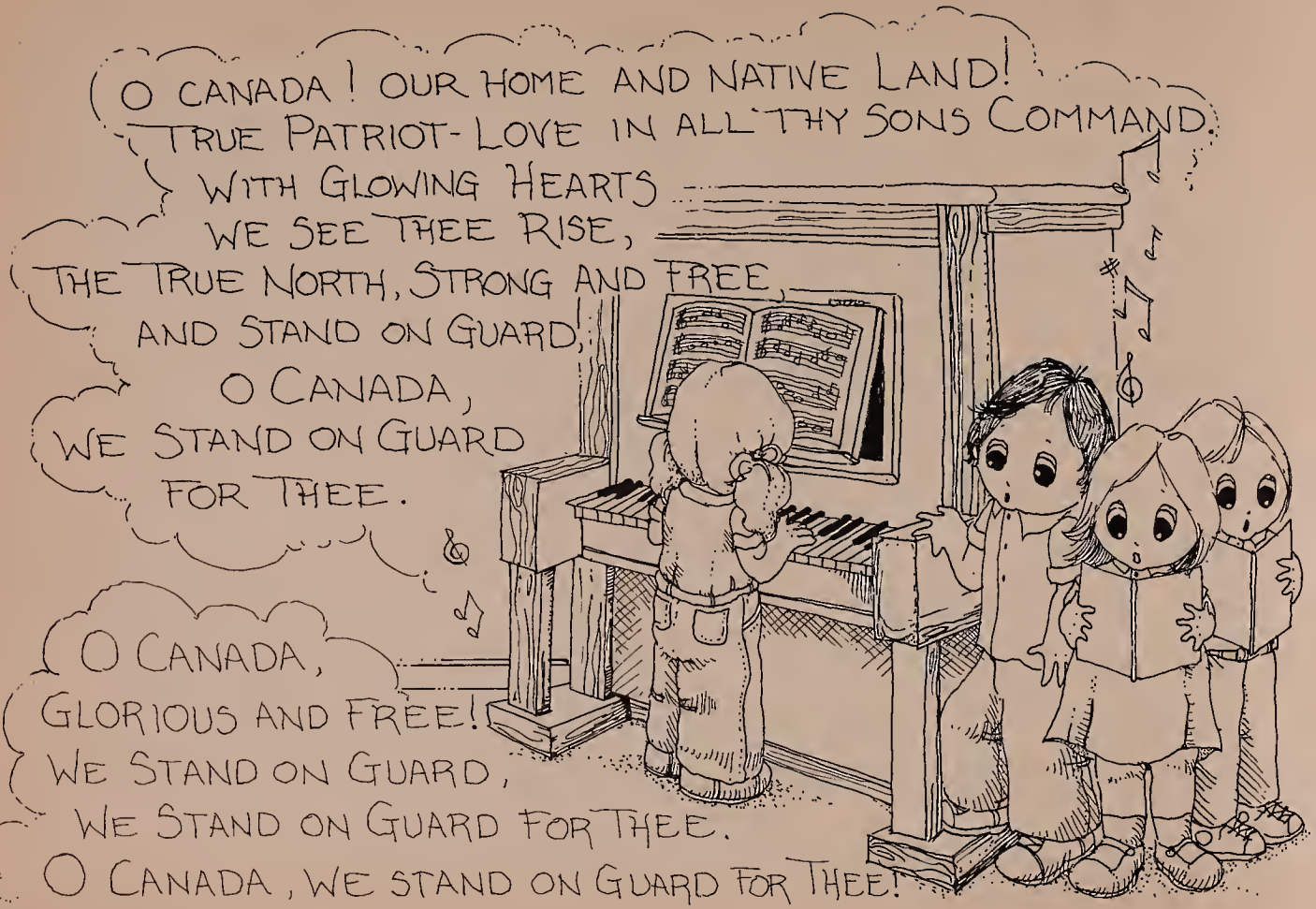
"O CANADA" is the national anthem of your country.


O CANADA! OUR HOME AND NATIVE LAND!
TRUE PATRIOT-LOVE IN ALL THY SONS COMMAND.
WITH GLOWING HEARTS
WE SEE THEE RISE,
THE TRUE NORTH, STRONG AND FREE,
AND STAND ON GUARD,
O CANADA,
WE STAND ON GUARD
FOR THEE.
O CANADA,
GLORIOUS AND FREE!
WE STAND ON GUARD,
WE STAND ON GUARD FOR THEE.
O CANADA, WE STAND ON GUARD FOR THEE!

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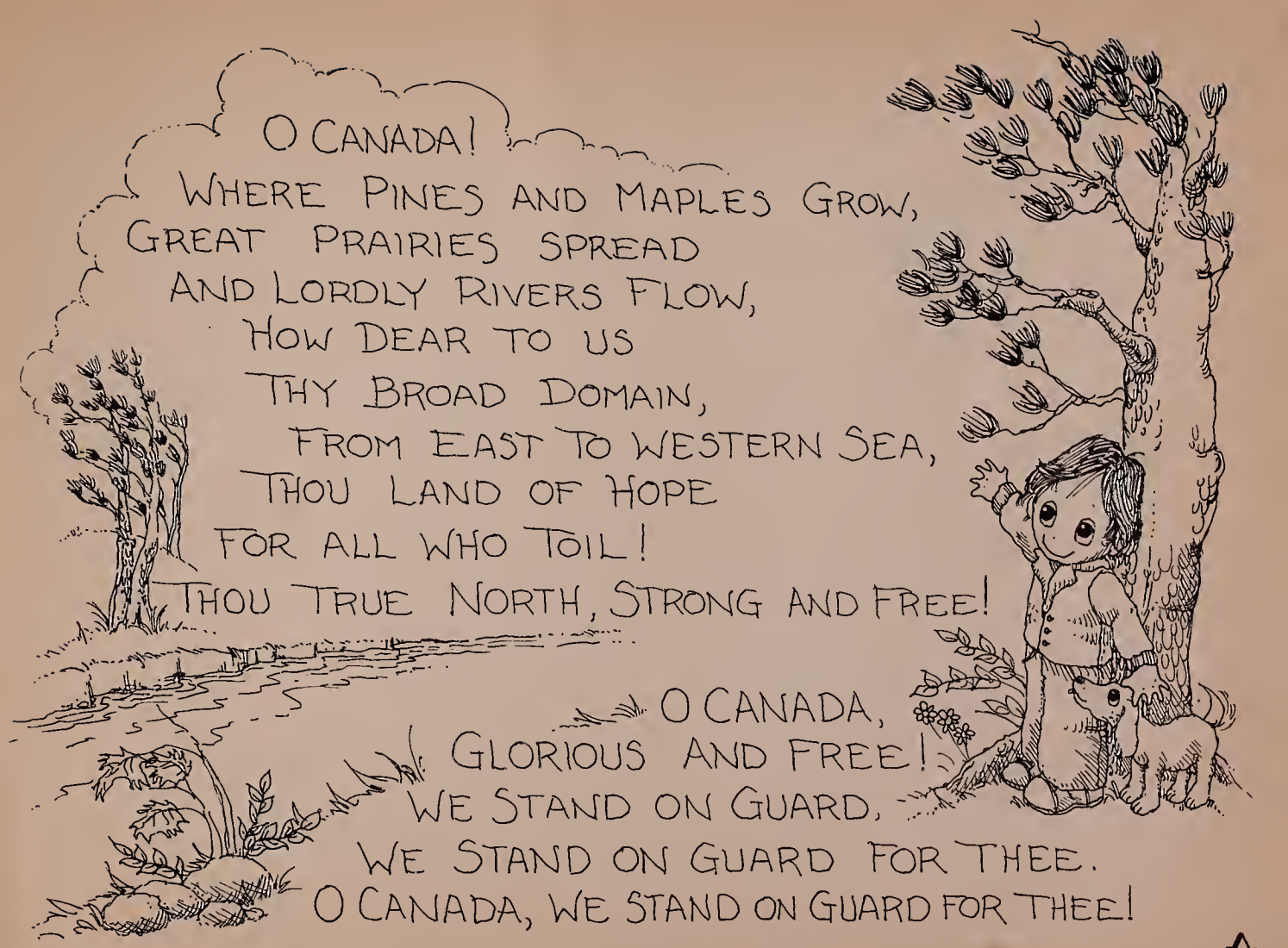
O CANADA!
WHERE PINES AND MAPLES GROW,
GREAT PRAIRIES SPREAD
AND LORDLY RIVERS FLOW,
HOW DEAR TO US
THY BROAD DOMAIN,
FROM EAST TO WESTERN SEA,
THOU LAND OF HOPE
FOR ALL WHO TOIL!
THOU TRUE NORTH, STRONG AND FREE!
O CANADA,
GLORIOUS AND FREE!
WE STAND ON GUARD,
WE STAND ON GUARD FOR THEE.
O CANADA, WE STAND ON GUARD FOR THEE!

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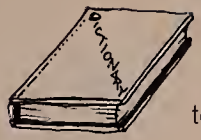
Use the  to look up and write the meanings of:

anthem — _____

native — _____

patriot — _____

lordly — _____

domain — _____

toil — _____

Write the words from these first two verses of the anthem that describe the land of CANADA.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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What is the main idea expressed in the anthem?

Compose another verse to "O CANADA."

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How did Canada get its name?

Put a ✓ in the ☐ if you agree with the answer.

Put an ✗ in the ☐ if you disagree.

☐ Canada got its name from the people who came here from Europe and settled here.

☐ Canada got its name from a group of explorers.

☐ Canada got its name from Indians.

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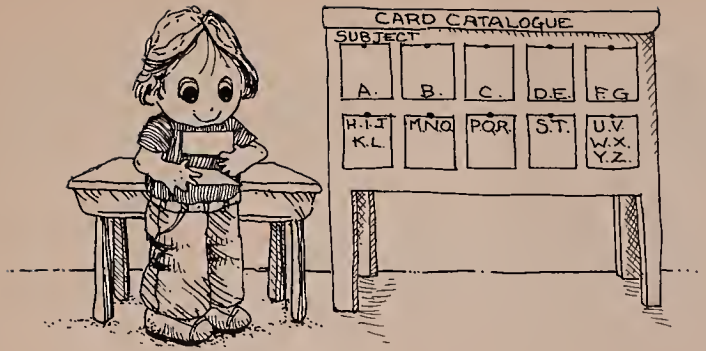
Use the



in your Resource Centre to find a book on the first people in CANADA and the origin of CANADA's name.

Who were the first people to live in CANADA?

_____

_____

Explain how CANADA got its name.

_____

_____

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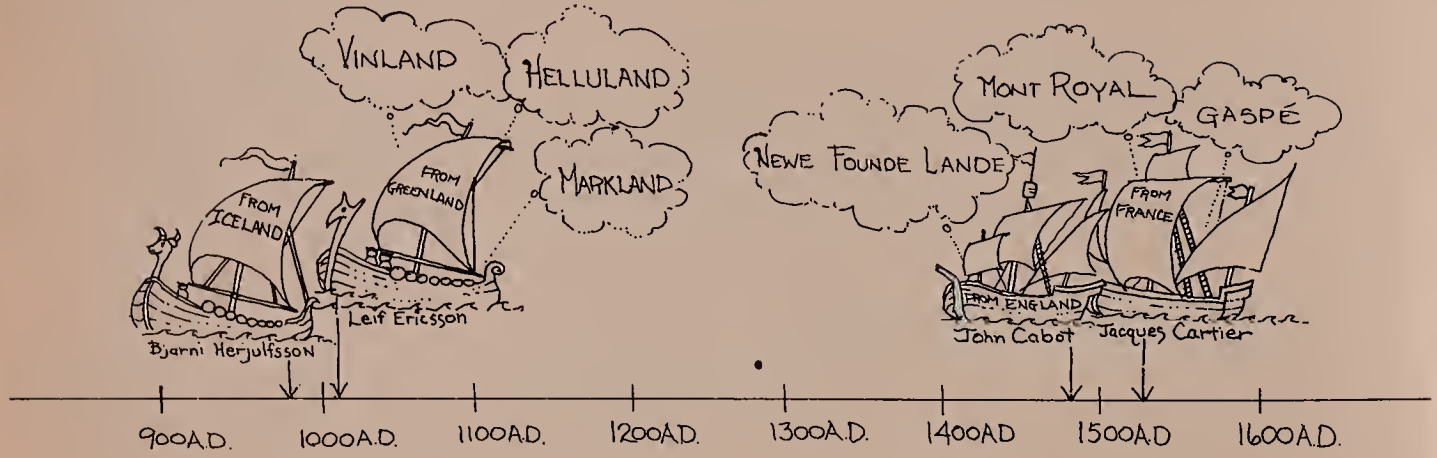
This "Time Line" shows the order of some of the events that led to the discovery of CANADA by Europeans. Explorers also gave names to the land.



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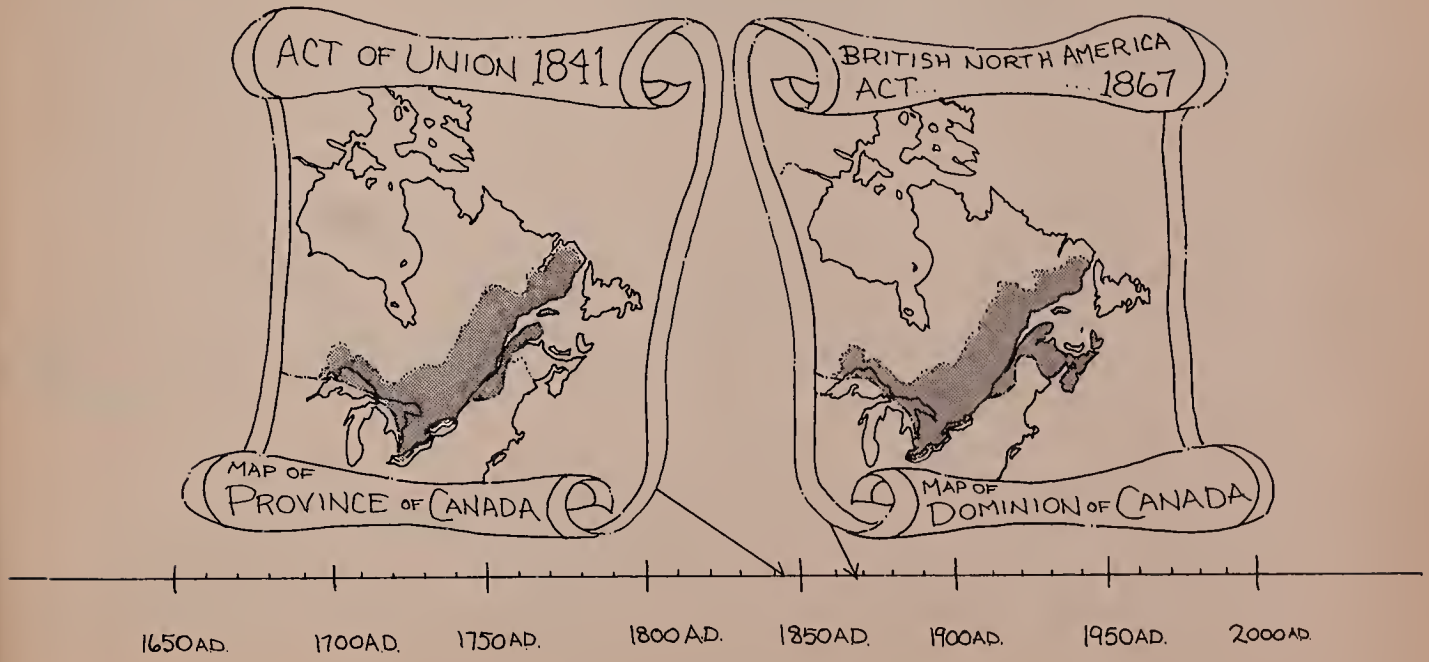
A "Time Line" can also show that European settlers took the Indian name "KANATA" and changed it to CANADA.



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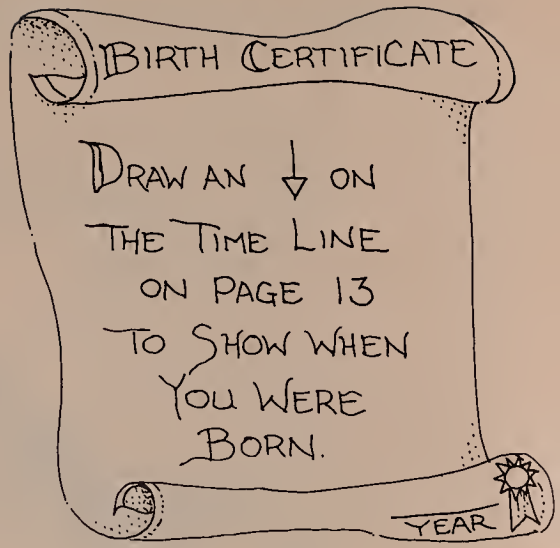
CANADA was born in _____.

CANADA was _____ years old in 1967.

CANADA is _____ years old today.



You were born in _____.

You are _____ years old today.

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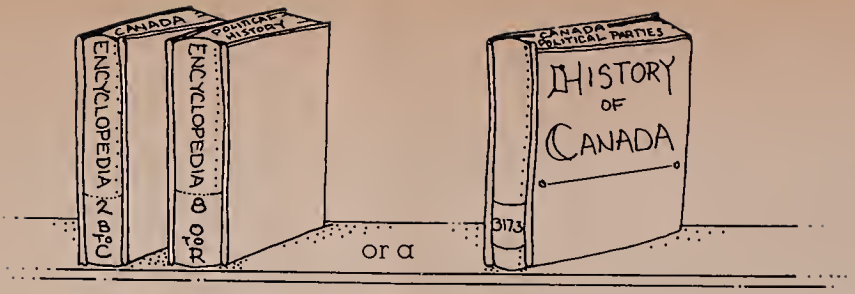
Use an 

or a

to answer the questions on
this page and on pages 16 and 17.

In 1867 the DOMINION OF CANADA was made up of only four provinces:

_____, _____,

_____, and _____.

The first Prime Minister of CANADA was

_____.

FULL NAME

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Name the next three provinces to become part of CANADA:

1870 — _____

1871 — _____

1873 — _____

Now name the last three provinces to become part of CANADA:

1905 — _____

1905 — _____

1949 — _____

The names of CANADA's two territories are

_____ and

_____.

These territories became part of CANADA in 1870 and 1898.

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Your province or territory became part of CANADA in _____.

It has been part of CANADA for

_____ – _____ = _____ years.
PRESENT YEAR — BIRTHDATE OF PROVINCE OR TERRITORY

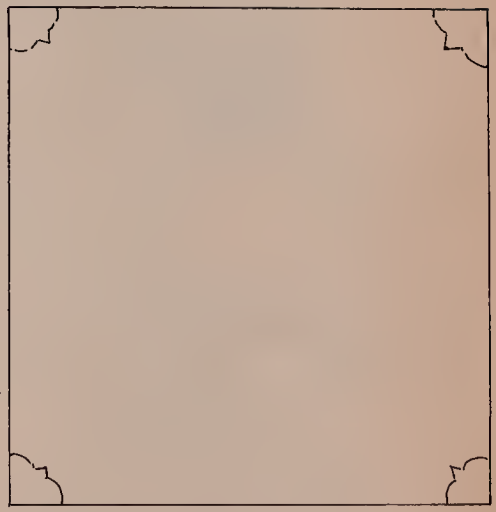
The Premier of your province is

_____.
FULL NAME

or

The Commissioner of your territory is

_____.
FULL NAME



PICTURE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister of CANADA today is

_____.
FULL NAME

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WHAT DOES THE WORD "CANADA" MEAN?

Choose the three student replies you agree with most.

Number the ☐ opposite

1 for the answer you agree with most,

2 for your second choice, and

3 for your third choice.

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- ☐ Canada means love.
- ☐ Canada means land of many trees.
- ☐ Canada means "Beautiful Land".
- ☐ Canada means Village.
- ☐ Canada means land of freedom.
- ☐ Canada means Country.
- ☐ Canada means a place of people.
- ☐ Canada means a ship that sailed.

Use a reference book to look up "KANATA"
to find out what the word "CANADA" means.

Check your choices and make any corrections.

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Having discovered the meaning of CANADA's name,
let's do the same with your name or names.

Ask the
librarian to
help you find a

that gives the meaning(s) of names.

My first name _____ means _____.

My middle name _____ means _____.

Ask your mother or father to help you record the names
of your ancestors on your "family tree."

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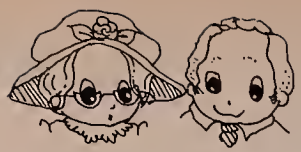

FIRST MIDDLE LAST NAME

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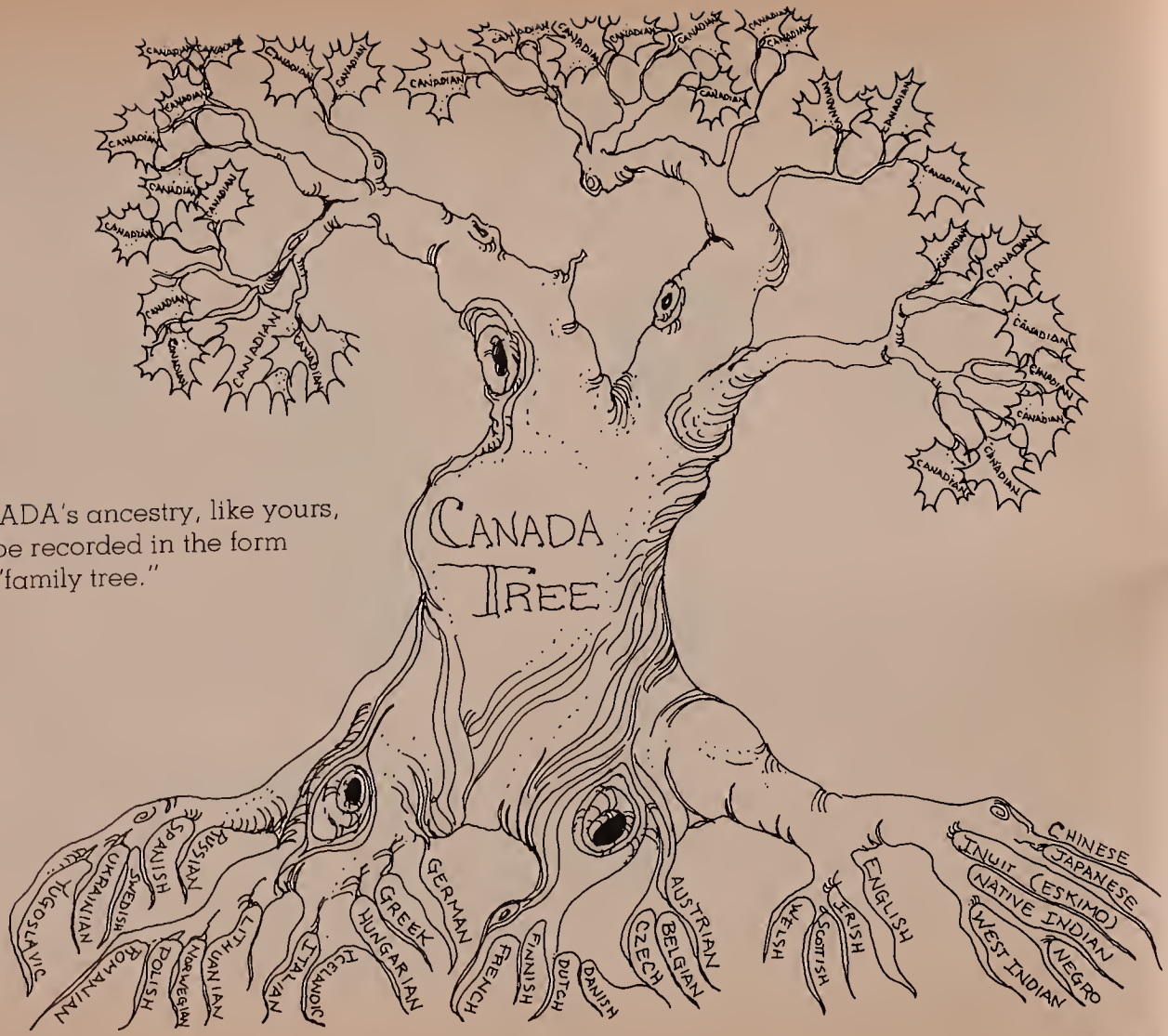
CANADA's ancestry, like yours, can be recorded in the form of a "family tree."



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The nationality of a person born in CANADA is Canadian.

A person who is of a different nationality and comes to live in CANADA can become a Canadian by applying for citizenship.

In what country were you born?

_____

What nationality are —

(i) you? _____

(ii) your parent(s)? _____ _____

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The first people who came to live in CANADA were Indians and Inuit (Eskimo).
They were the first C___n___d_____n___.

How many students in your class were born —
(i) in CANADA? _____ (ii) outside CANADA? _____
What is the nationality of most of the students in your class?

_____

What are the nationalities of the rest of the students?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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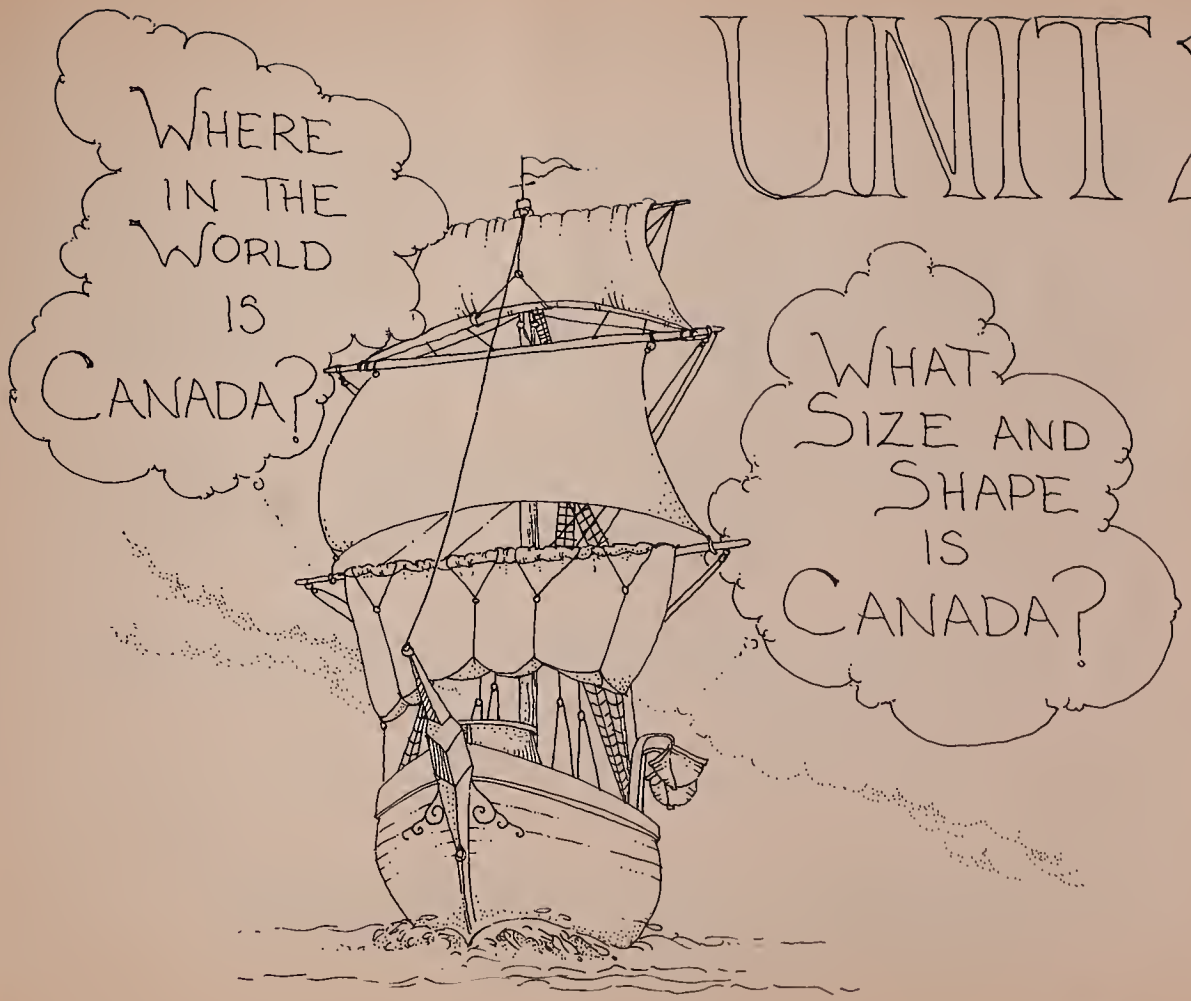
UNIT 2



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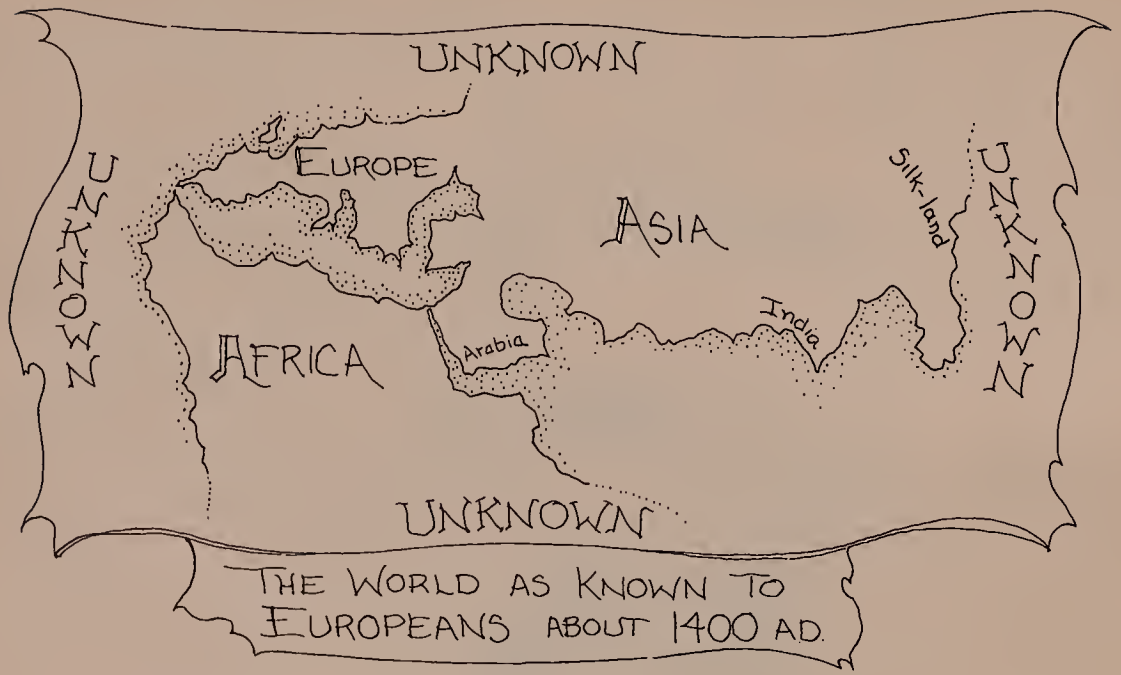
WHERE IN THE WORLD IS CANADA?



For thousands of years, people in the "Old World" knew only a part of the world. For them, the known world was parts of the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

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The other four continents in the world are:

_____, _____,

_____, and _____.

The land and people of CANADA were unknown to the people of the "Old World," just as the Indians and Inuit had no knowledge of the land and people of the "Old World."

Neither knew about the other until European explorers from the "Old World" landed on the shores of the "New World."

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People from the "Old World" discovered CANADA by chance. A Norseman, Bjarni Herjulfsson, was sailing from Iceland to Greenland. His ship was caught in stormy winds and driven beyond Greenland.
He is the first European known to have seen the shores of CANADA. Later, another Norseman, Leif the Lucky, sailed to the land Bjarni had seen. These Norsemen named parts of this "New World" Helluland, Markland, and Vinland.

THE NORSEMENS' "NEW WORLD"

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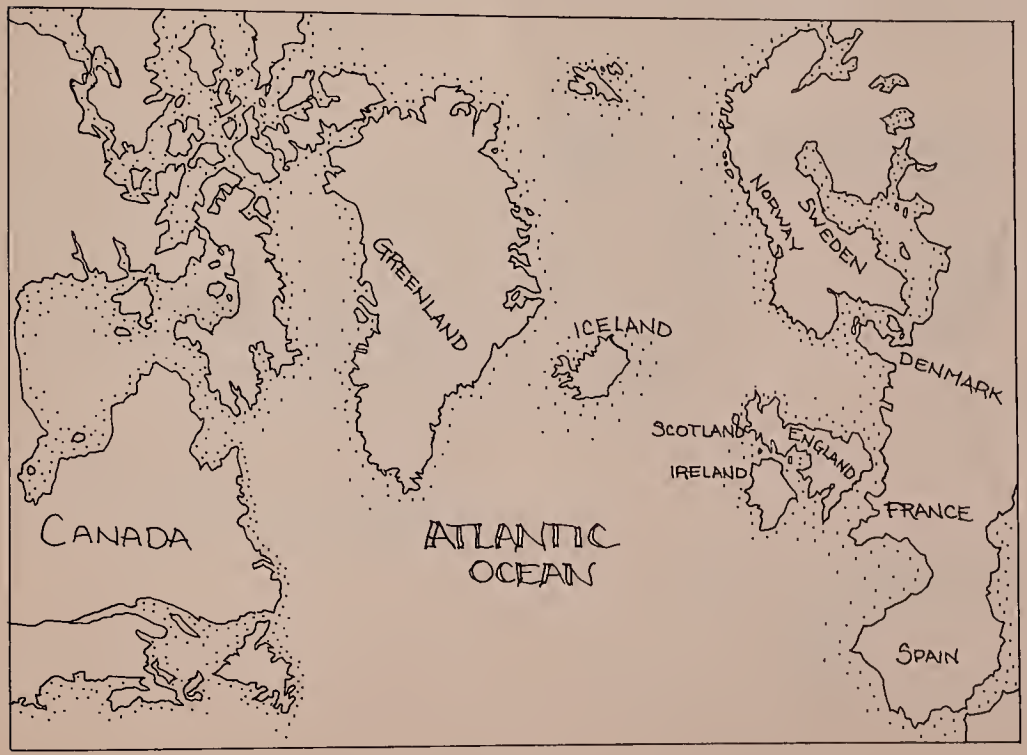
Study the modern map on this page and the old map on the opposite page.
On the modern map, color the parts of CANADA you think the Norsemen saw.



Use a reference book to check your colorings and to make any corrections.

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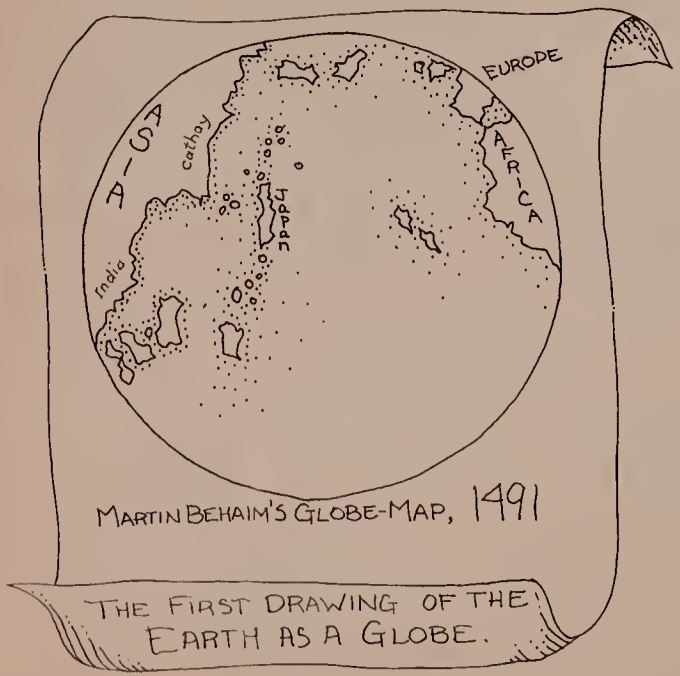
As more and more Europeans came to believe that the shape of the world was round, not flat like a plate, they had the idea that they could sail west to get to Asia. In 1497 John Cabot sailed from England to find a shorter water route from Europe to the spices and other riches of Asia. Instead of Asia, he reached a "Newe Founde Lande."



Print an X on Behaim's globe-map drawing to show approximately where in the world CANADA is.

Draw a route European sailors thought they could take to reach Asia.

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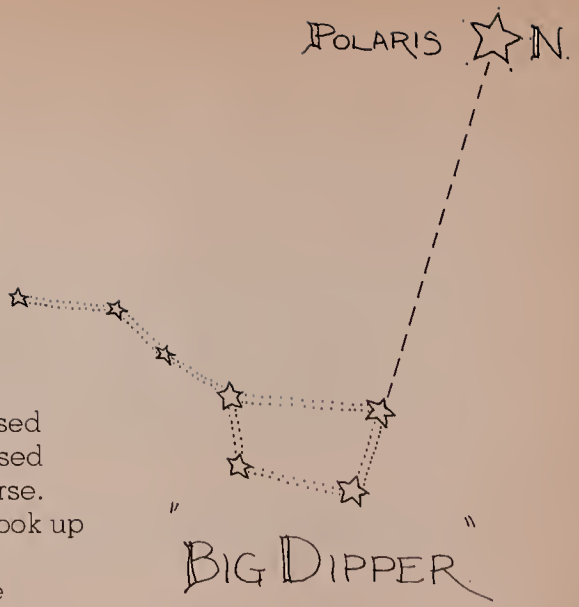
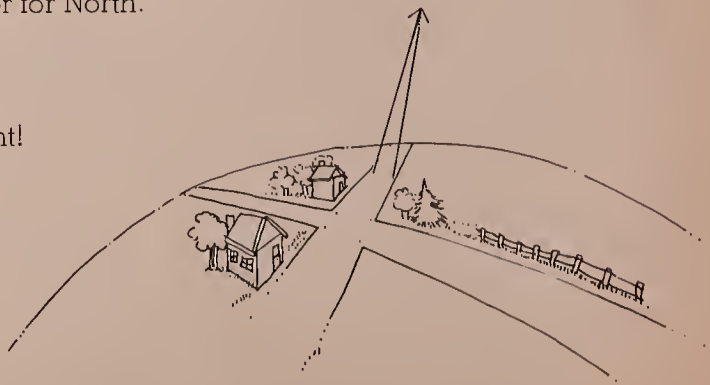


At night, sailors, merchants, and other travellers used the stars to find North. This was one method they used to help them check their direction and keep on course. To find North at night, you can use the stars, too. Look up in the night sky to find a group of stars called the "Big Dipper." Follow the line of the two stars on the outer side of the "pot" and you should see a bright star. This is Polaris, the Pole star. It is the marker for North.

See if you can find Polaris in the sky tonight!



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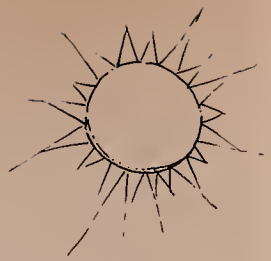
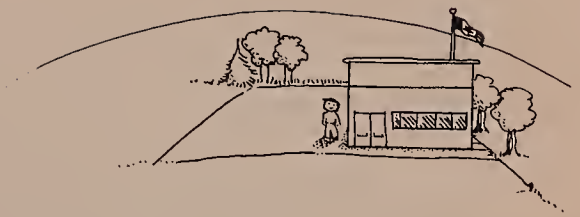


In the daytime, travellers used the sun to check their direction. Here is how you can use the sun to find direction, too. At noon, the sun is always in the South. So if you stand with your back to the sun, you are facing North. East is to your right, and West is to your left.



At noon go outside to the schoolyard. Turn your back to the sun to find North.

Now finish these sentences:

When I looked North, I saw _____.

To the East, I saw _____.

To the West, I saw _____.

Now face the sun.

Where is North? _____

Where is South? _____

Where is East? _____

Where is West? _____

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Maps also helped people to check their direction.

Travellers used maps to plot a course or route to where they wanted to go. Markings on early maps indicated North, South, East, and West.

The markings or symbols used most often on maps were:

N (North)	E (East)
S (South)	W (West)

Modern maps usually indicate North only. The North marker can be marked in a number of ways:

Why do you think mapmakers don't bother marking S, E, or W?

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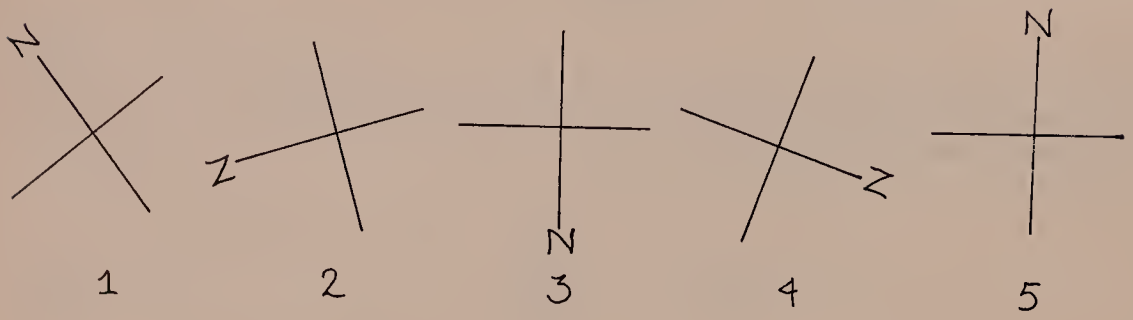
The North marker on a map often points straight to the top of the page. However, if you wanted to travel north using a map, the very first thing you would need to do would be to find where North is. Is it to the front, back, right or left of you?
Once you have matched the North marker on a map with the direction North itself, you can use the map to travel.

Maps are not always drawn with North at the top of the page.
Maps can show North markers in different positions such as—



Turn each of the five drawings to where your North is.
Label the remaining directions in each diagram
(using the symbols S, E, and W).

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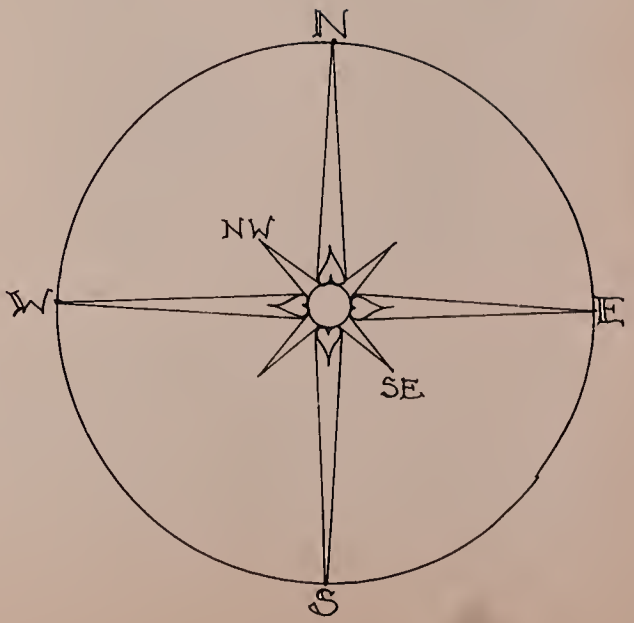
But what if you wanted to travel in a direction
that was not exactly due North, South, East, or West?
For example, what if you wanted to travel in a
direction somewhere between North and West or between
South and East?

Study the diagram on the right.
Between N and W is NW (Northwest).
Between S and E is SE (Southeast).
Label the directions
between S and W, N and E.



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On this old map, the marker North is .
Now label South, East, and West.
In what direction would Norsemen
be sailing if they set out from
Norway to go to the following places:

Iceland? _____ Greenland? _____ Vinland? _____

Now retrace the journey of Norse ships back to Norway.
In what direction would they be sailing if they set out from:

Vinland? _____ Greenland? _____ Iceland? _____

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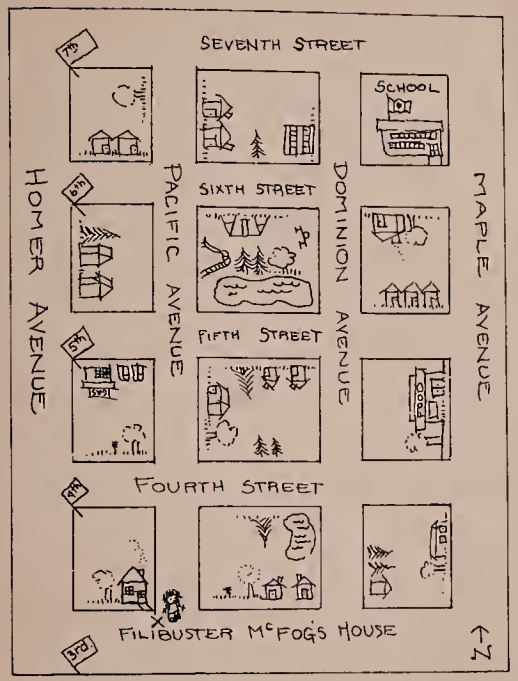
Filibuster McFog follows a scenic rather than direct route to school.



KANATA TOWN

Use a pencil to draw his route from the following description:

Go east one block, then turn north one block. Next, turn left, which is the direction _____. Walk to the end of the block. Turn right. Walk past the large tree and the house to the end of the block. Turn right one block, then go north one block. Walk one block west. Turn left, which is the direction _____, for one block. Walk east for two blocks, then north for one block. Turn left. You're there!

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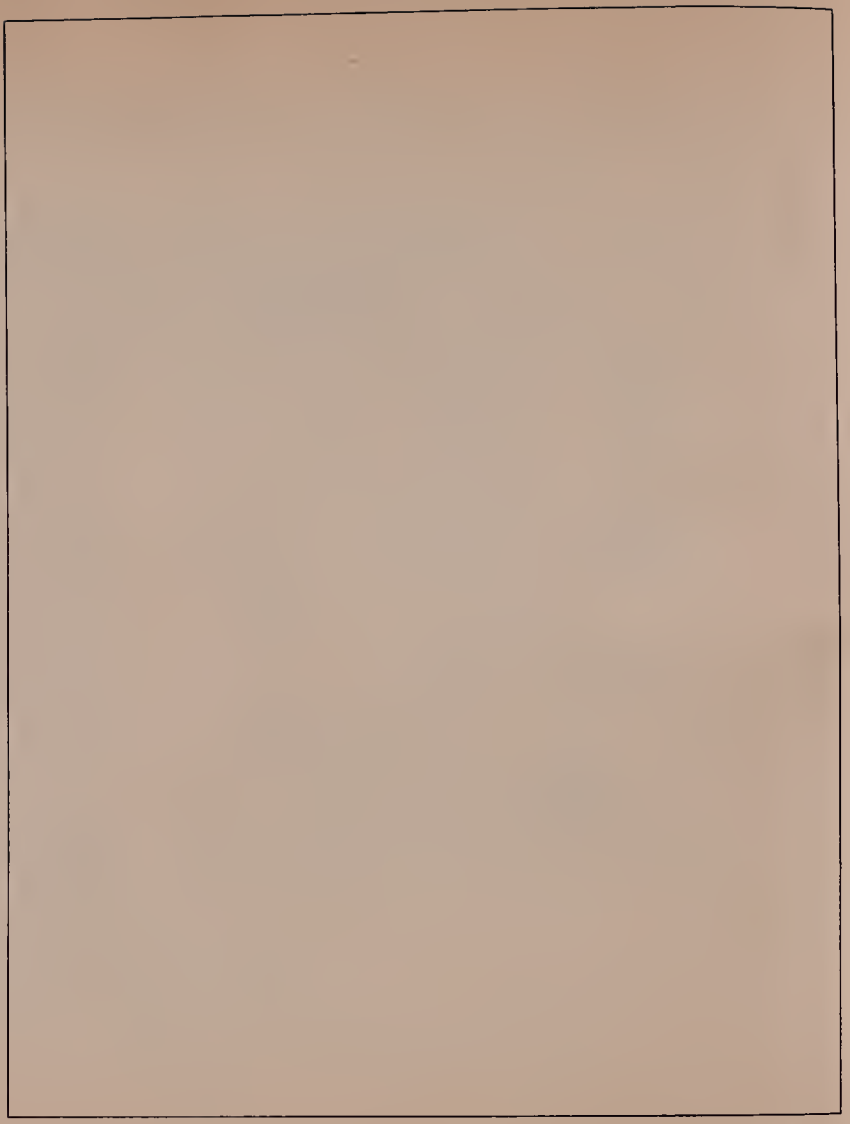
Draw a map, or diagram, to show the route you take from your home to school. Include details such as the names of streets and drawings of landmarks. Landmarks can include things like a sign, a store, a tree, a playground or anything else that "marks the land" and will guide others along your route. Add a North marker.



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Give the directions from your home to school.

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WHAT SIZE AND SHAPE IS CANADA?

To early French and English explorers CANADA was
an obstacle blocking a western trade route to Asia.
The French searched for a water route *through* this land obstacle . . .

CANADA AS KNOWN TO THE FRENCH, 1535

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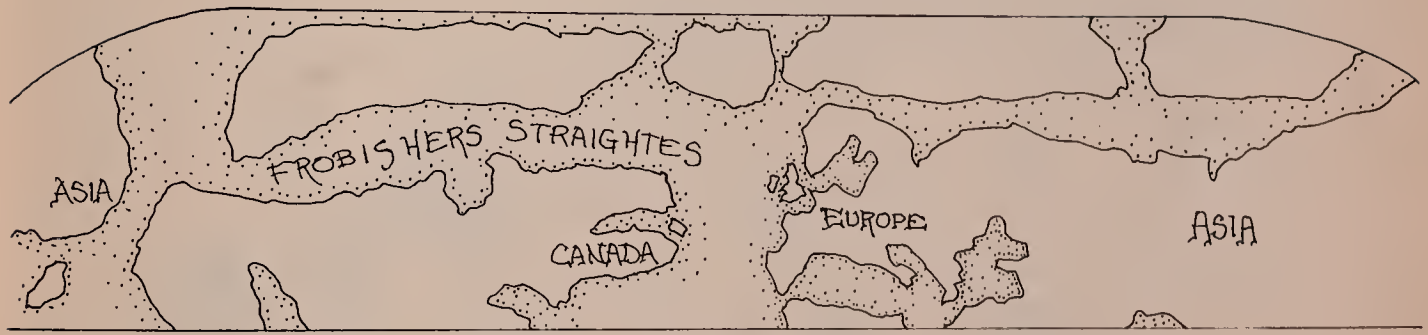
. . . while the English searched for a Northwest Passage *around* the obstacle.



CANADA AS KNOWN TO THE ENGLISH, 1578

In their search to find a passage, the French and English learned much about the size and shape of CANADA. Both hoped the land obstacle was small in size and narrow in shape.

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These explorers discovered that CANADA
was not small or narrow but large and wide.
There was no short-cut to the riches of Asia.
However, Europeans soon discovered that
this new land also contained riches.

The pictures on the opposite page show some of the
things Europeans learned about or got from the
Indians and Inuit and some of the things the Indians
and Inuit learned about or got from Europeans.

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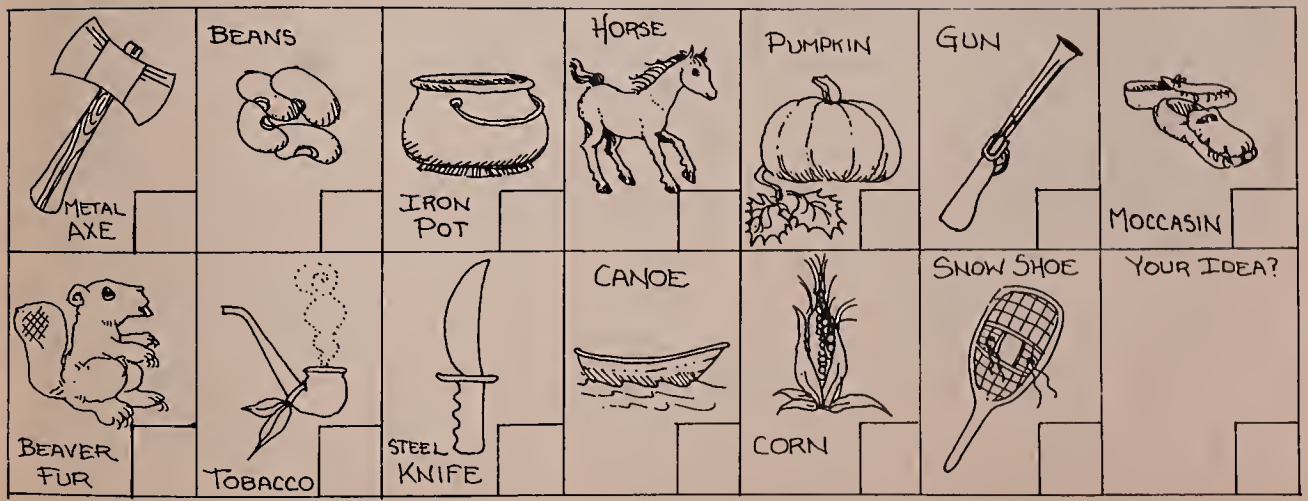
To which people did these things first belong?

In each ☐ print either—

I for Indian or Inuit
or
E for European.



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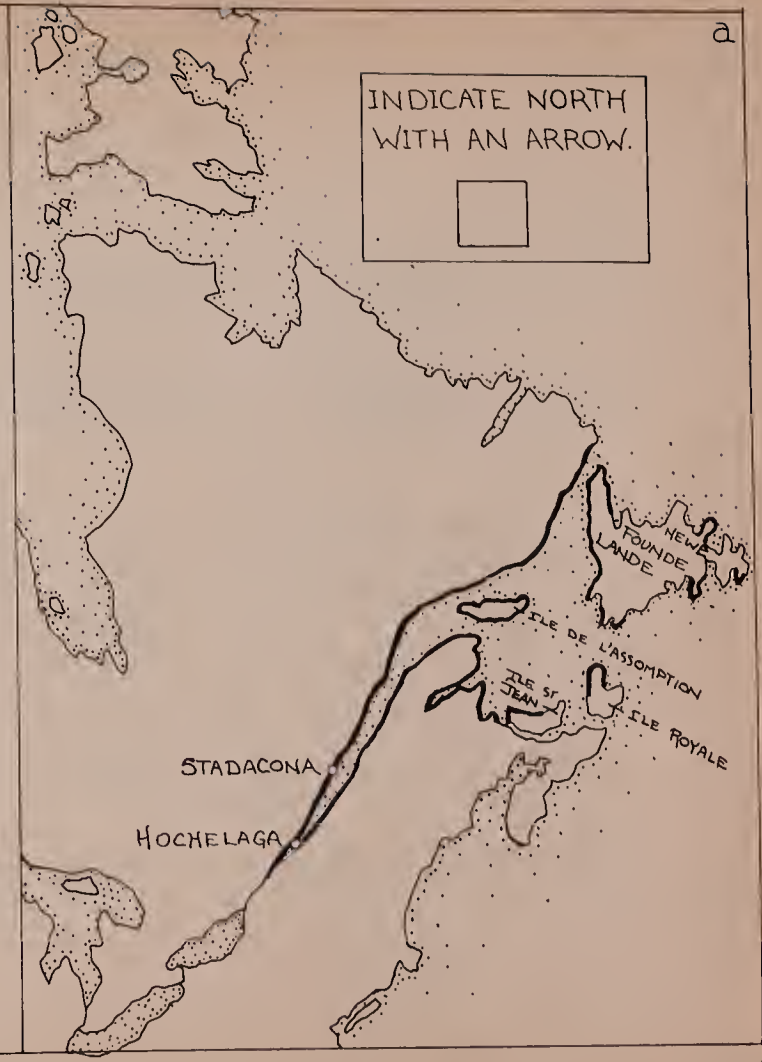
French explorers seeking a water route through CANADA discovered a great deal about the size and shape of eastern CANADA. The parts of CANADA explored by Jacques Cartier are indicated by thick lines on the enlarged map on the opposite page.

Find a reference book that gives you the modern names of the places labelled on the map. Print the names on the lines.

COPYRIGHT

OLD NAME	MODERN NAME
NEWE FOUNDE LANDE	
ILE ROYALE	
ILE ST. JEAN	
ILE DE L'ASSOMPTION	
STADACONA	
HOCHELAGA	



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English explorers seeking the Northwest Passage to Asia discovered a great deal about the size and shape of northern CANADA.

Find a reference book that describes the voyages of such explorers as Davis, Frobisher, Hudson, Baffin, James, and Foxe.
What hardships did they suffer in their exploration of northern CANADA?

Use an atlas to complete the names on the map on the opposite page.

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How did these places get their names?

_____

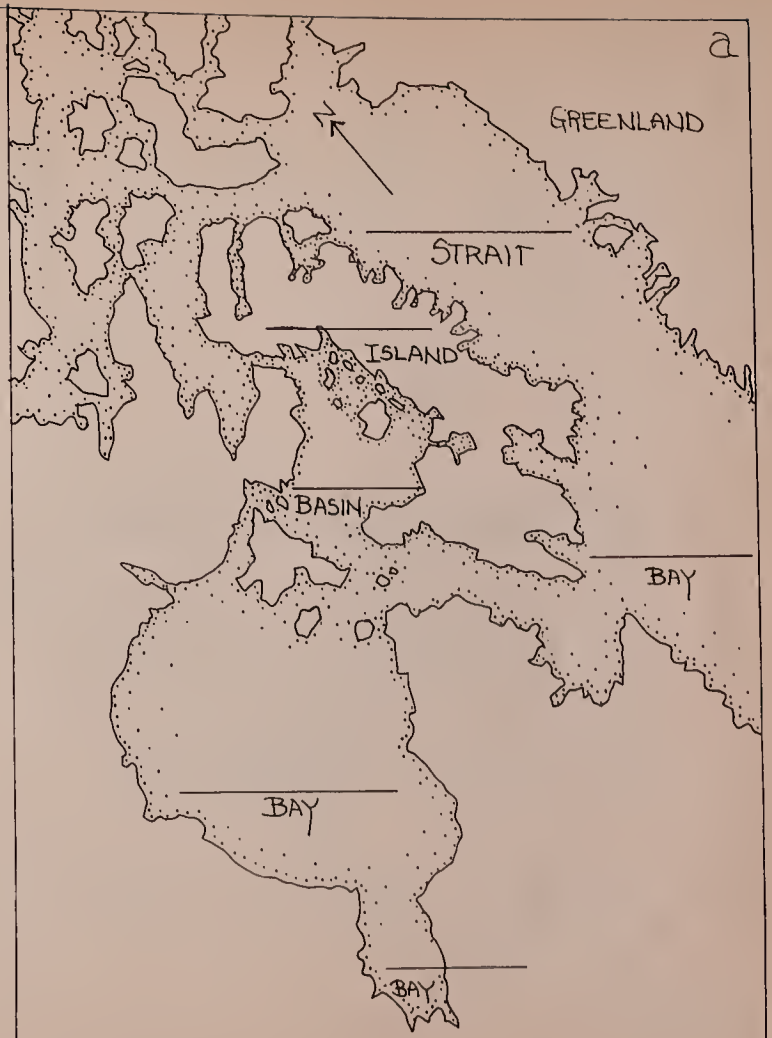
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



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In search of trade, Europeans continued to discover more about the size and shape of CANADA.

Study the routes of exploration made by the La Vérendrye family (—→oo—→oo), Kelsey (—→xx—→xx), and Hearne (———→———→) on the enlarged map on the opposite page.

What types of transportation do you think these traders used to travel across CANADA?

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Find a reference book that describes their journeys of exploration. Which explorer had the most difficult journey?

_____ Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Discovering the size and shape of western CANADA was mainly the result of fur traders such as Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and David Thompson searching for water transportation routes.

Use a reference book that shows you the routes of these explorers. Trace their journeys on the map. Use a different coloring or marking for each explorer.

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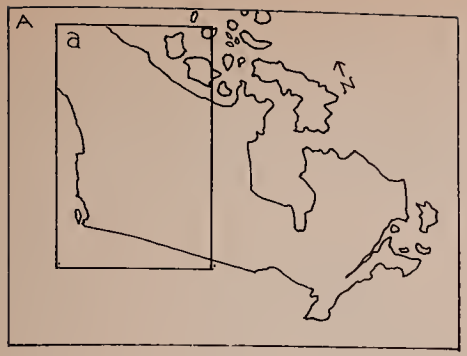


Indicate, in the box below, which coloring you used for each explorer.

( )...A. MACKENZIE
( )...S. FRASER
( )...D. THOMPSON

Now use an atlas to locate and label the rivers that were named after these three explorers.

COPYRIGHT

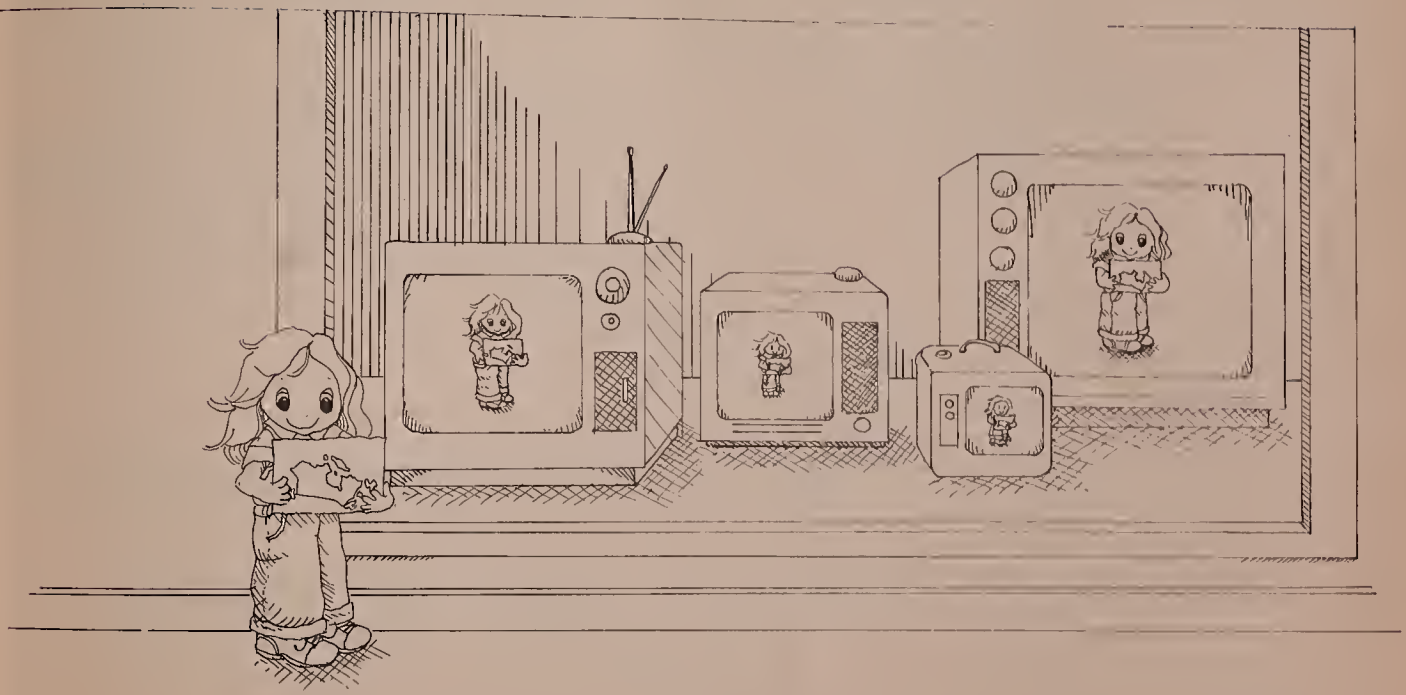
SAME SHAPE, BUT DIFFERENT SIZES

A map of CANADA can be drawn in different sizes while keeping the same shape.

A map of CANADA can be drawn to fit on this page or on a postage stamp.

COPYRIGHT

Or a map of CANADA can be reduced to fit different-sized television screens from tiny portables to large floor models.



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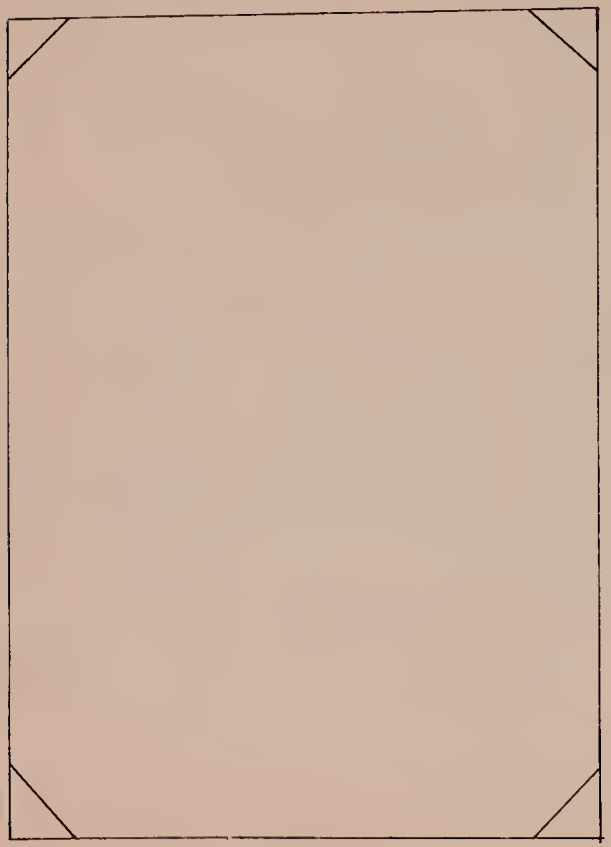
Similarly, a picture of you can be taken in different sizes while retaining your shape. You can be "shrunk" to fit a photograph.

Paste a recent full-length photograph of yourself here.



My height today: _____ cm

Your real height is _____ cm.
Your height in the photograph is _____ cm.

So, the "photograph you" is

_____ TIMES SMALLER.

_____ cm (YOUR HEIGHT IN PHOTO)) _____ cm (YOUR REAL HEIGHT)

The size of a photograph of you compared to the size of the real you is called "scale."

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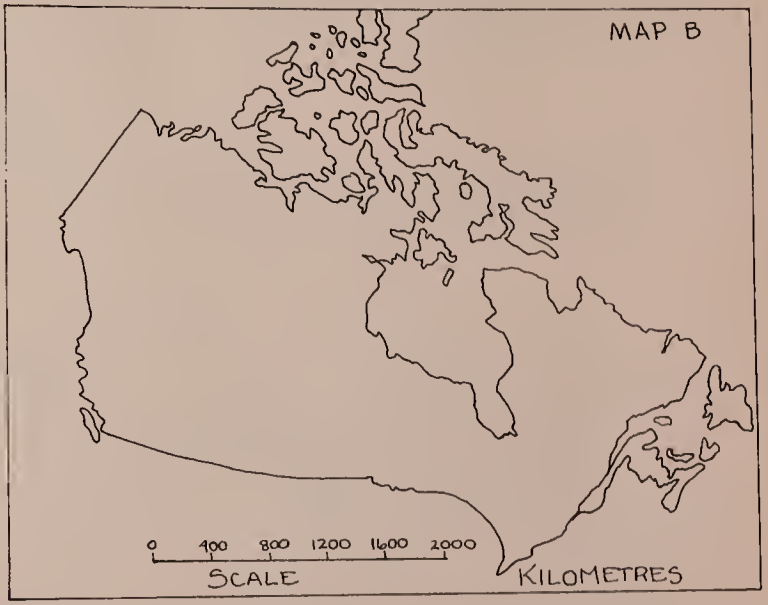
Just as television sets and cameras shrink the size of something to fit the screen and the photograph, maps, too, shrink real size to smaller sizes. This is called a change in scale. For example, scale on maps shows how many kilometres (km) have been shrunk to a centimetre (cm) or millimetre (mm) size. The way scale is often shown can be seen on these two maps.



On Map A every cm represents _____ km in reality
while on Map B every cm represents _____ km in reality.
When a map is drawn to scale, the size changes,
but the _____ stays the same.

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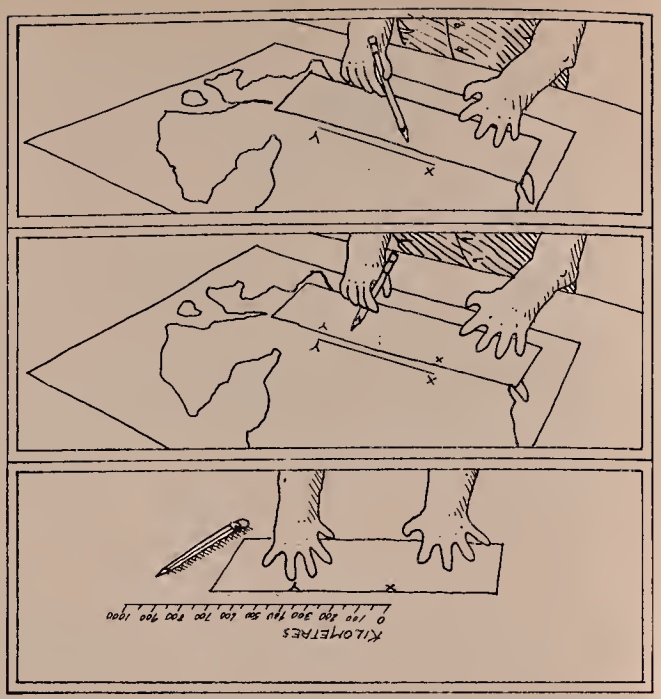
To use scale to measure distance:

STEP 1. Put a strip of paper between X and Y on the map on page 57.

STEP 2. Make a mark on the strip of paper for both X and Y.

STEP 3. Place the X mark at 0 on the scale on page 57. The mark for Y is at _____ km. So, the distance between X and Y is _____ km.



Using a strip of paper and the scale on the map on the opposite page, measure the distance between the following points:

A-B represents _____ km
C-D represents _____ km
E-F represents _____ km
G-H represents _____ km
I-J represents _____ km
K-L represents _____ km
M-N represents _____ km
O-P represents _____ km

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KILOMETRES
0 300 600 900 1200 1500 1800 2100 2400 2700 3000
SCALE
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
X
Y

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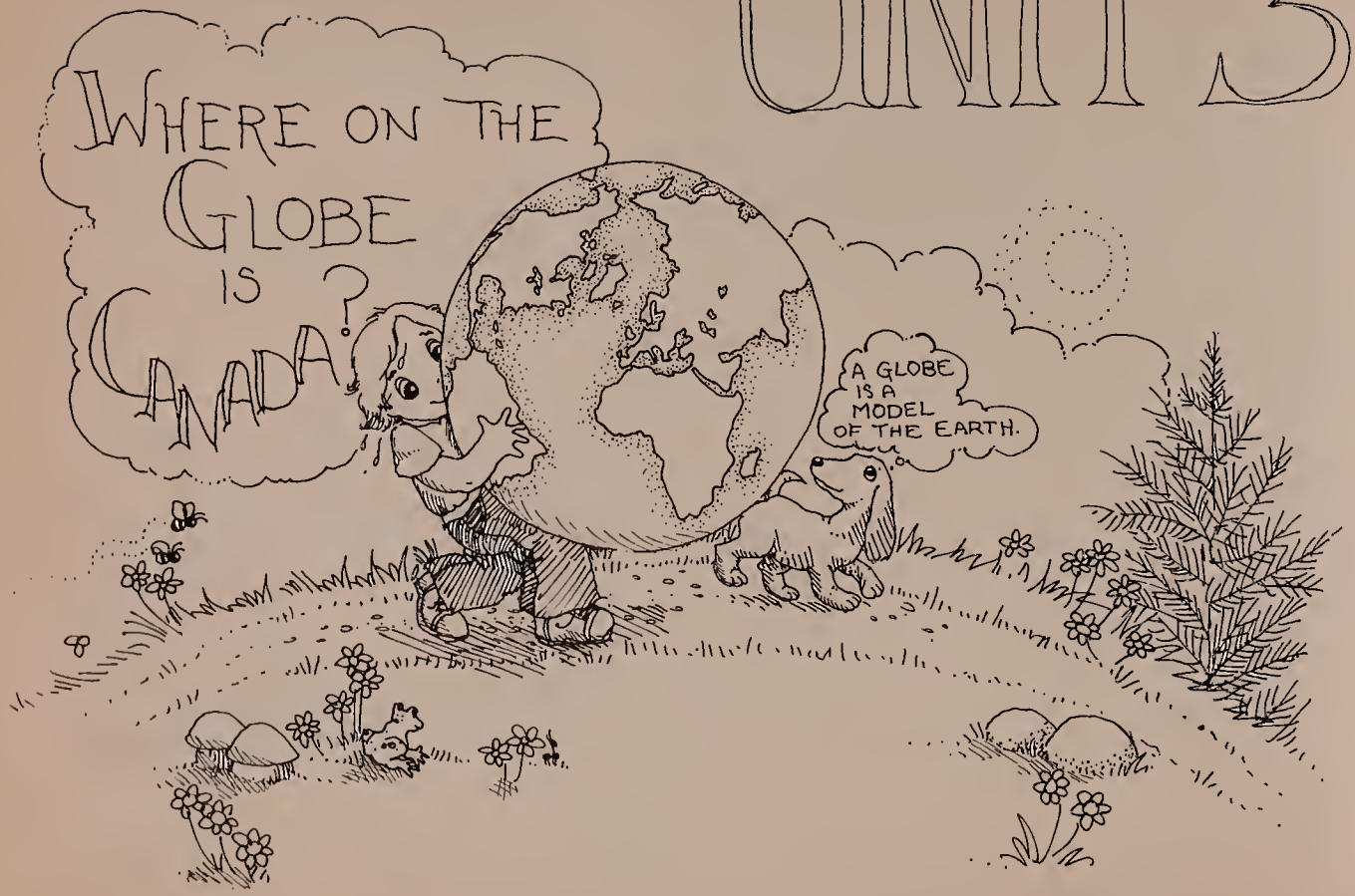
UNIT 3



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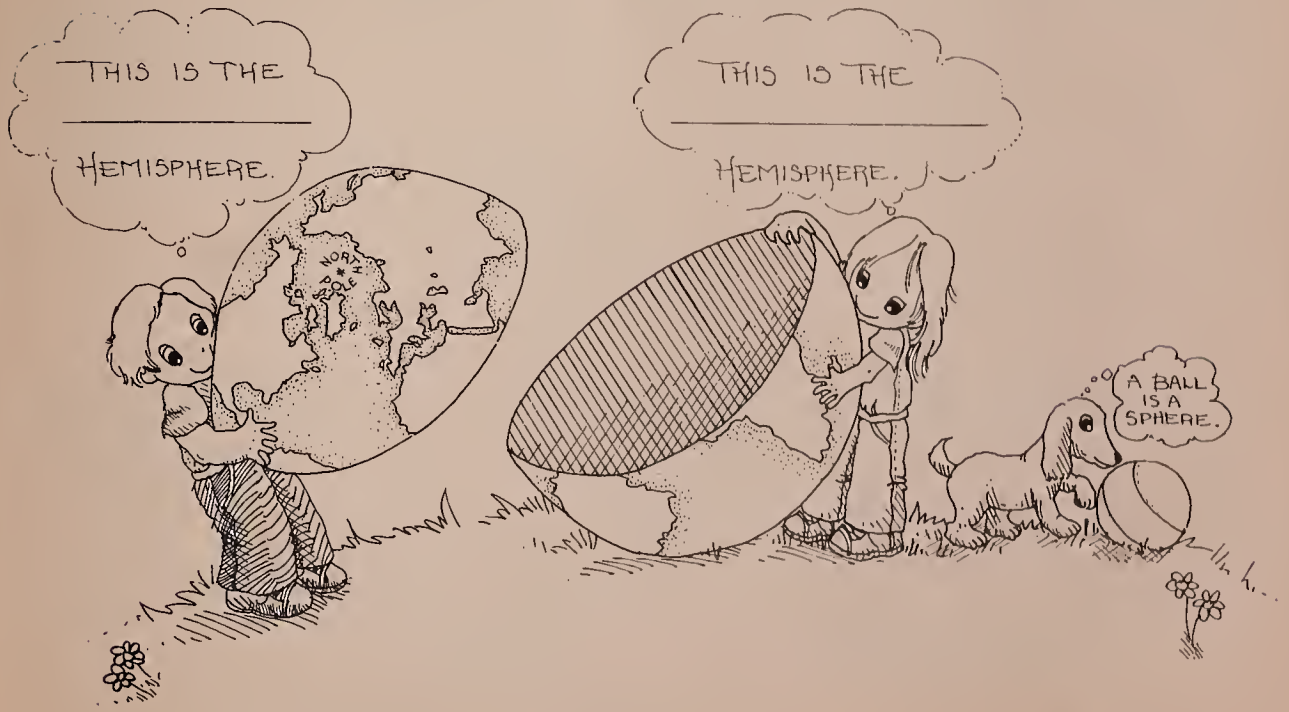
The globe is a sphere. If you cut the globe through the middle, halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, you would have two half spheres or hemispheres: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.



CANADA is located in the _____ Hemisphere.

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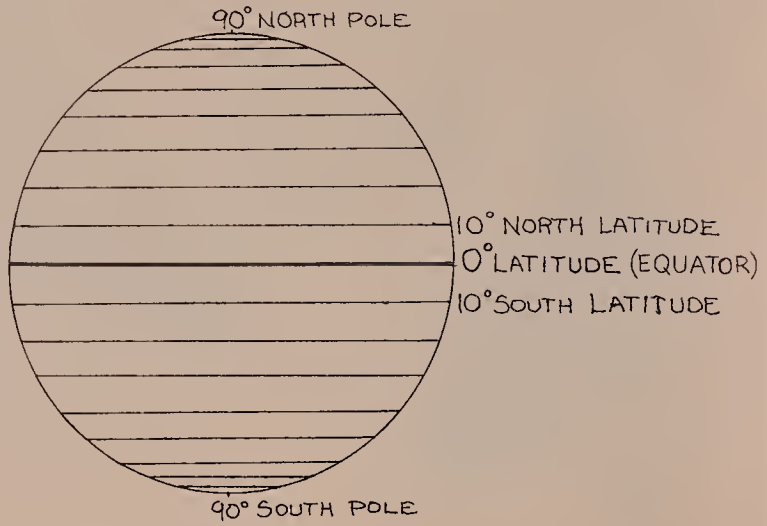
The line halfway between the poles that divides the globe into the Northern and Southern hemispheres is called the Equator. The distance between the Equator and the poles is measured in "degrees of latitude." (The symbol ° is used to indicate degrees.) The lines of latitude drawn parallel to the Equator on a map or globe are called "parallels of latitude." They are marked from 0° latitude at the Equator to 90° North latitude at the North Pole and 90° South latitude at the South Pole.

Label the parallels of latitude between the Equator and the poles.



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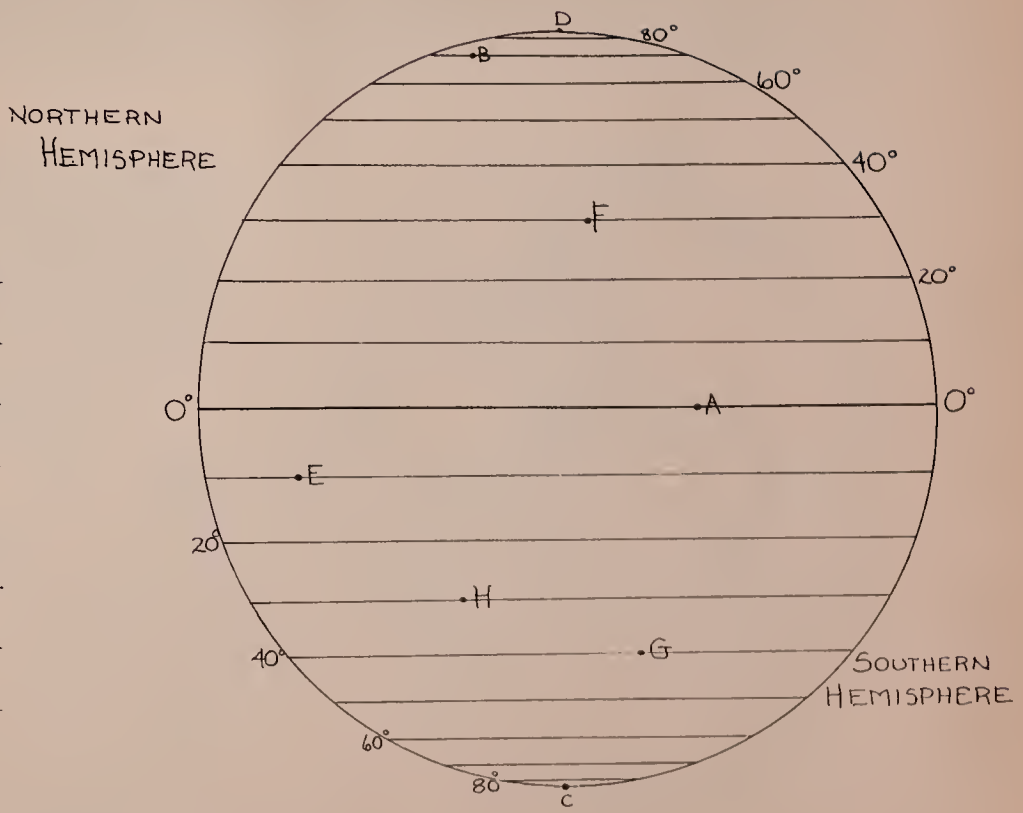
Parallels of latitude are used to describe and find the location of places on the surface of the earth.



Fill in the latitude of:

- A _____
- B _____
- C _____
- D _____
- E _____
- F _____
- G _____
- H _____

Now, on page 60, use a red pencil crayon to color from 40°N Latitude to 90°N Latitude.
These are the approximate degrees of latitude for CANADA.

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If you cut the globe from pole to pole, you would again have two hemispheres: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The line that divides the globe into the Eastern and Western hemispheres is called the Prime Meridian.

When the Prime Meridian is at the extreme right-hand side, the hemisphere facing you is the Western Hemisphere. When the Prime Meridian is at the extreme left-hand side, the hemisphere facing you is the Eastern Hemisphere.

You were born in the _____ Hemisphere.

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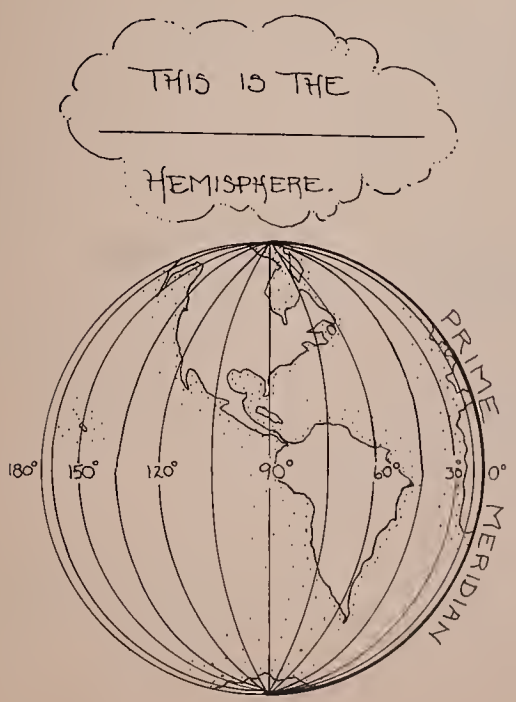
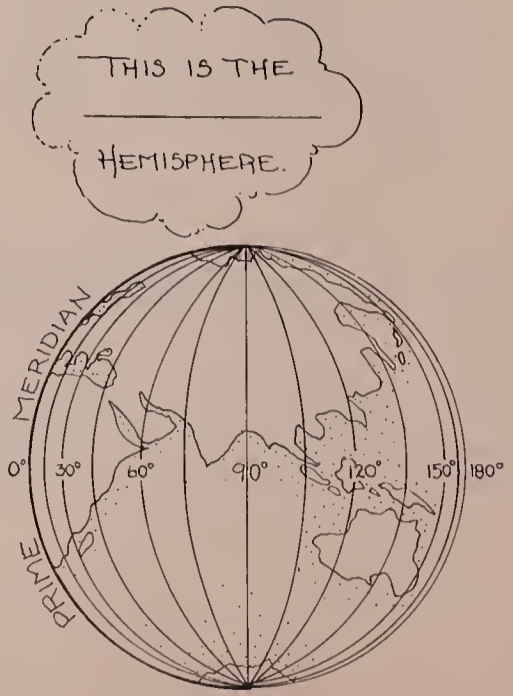
Distances east and west of the Prime Meridian are measured in "degrees of longitude." (Again the symbol ° is used to indicate degrees.) The lines of longitude drawn from pole to pole are called "meridians of longitude." They are marked from 0° longitude at the Prime Meridian to 180° east and west of the Prime Meridian.





CANADA is located in the _____ Hemisphere.

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Meridians of longitude are also used to describe and find the location of places on the surface of the earth. Look at the diagrams of the South and North polar views of the globe. Each space between the meridians marked on the opposite page represents 30°. So, between 0° and 30° West Longitude is 15° West Longitude, and between 0° and 30° East Longitude

is ____° _____ .

Label the meridians of longitude on the South polar view.

Use a red pencil crayon to color from 60°W Longitude to 150°W Longitude on the North polar view. These are the approximate degrees of longitude for CANADA.

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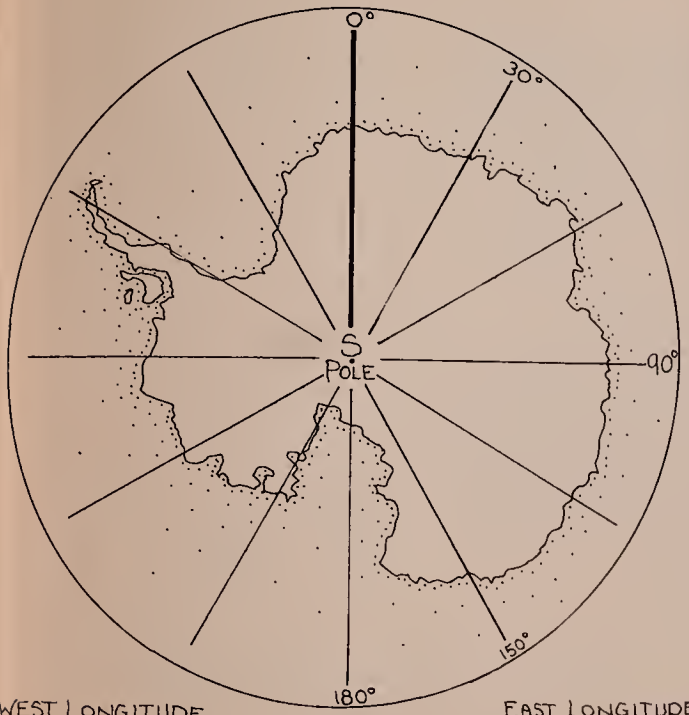
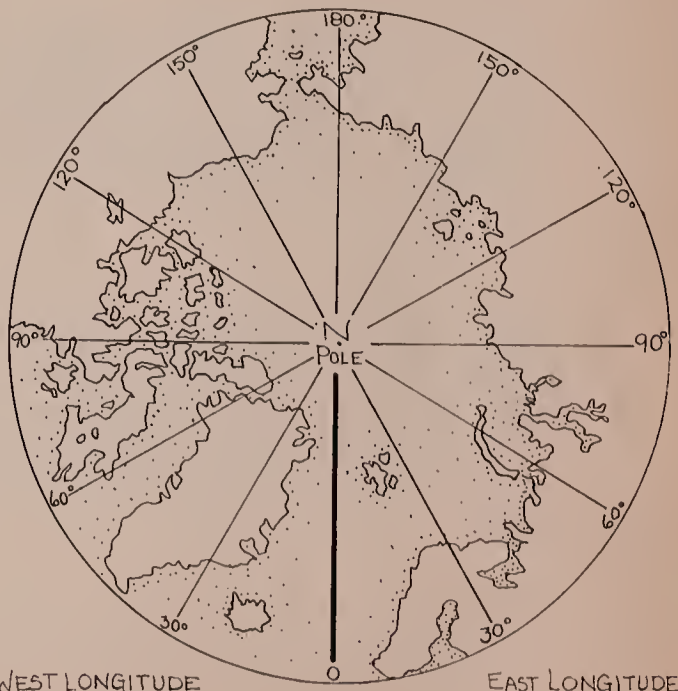


WEST LONGITUDE EAST LONGITUDE



WEST LONGITUDE EAST LONGITUDE

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Different Shapes and Different Sizes

To see what happens when the surface of a sphere is flattened, bring an orange to school. Using a pen, draw a line around the middle of your "globe" to represent the Equator. Then, draw eight lines of longitude that divide the entire orange as evenly as possible into eight sections. Finally, number each of the sections 1 to 8.

Using scissors, carefully cut out section 1 of peel from the "globe." Do the same to the other sections. Arrange the sections side by side, in numerical order, on a piece of paper. Place your ruler over the Equator and press down. To see what happens when the rounded surface of your "globe" is flattened, trace the outline of each piece of peel.

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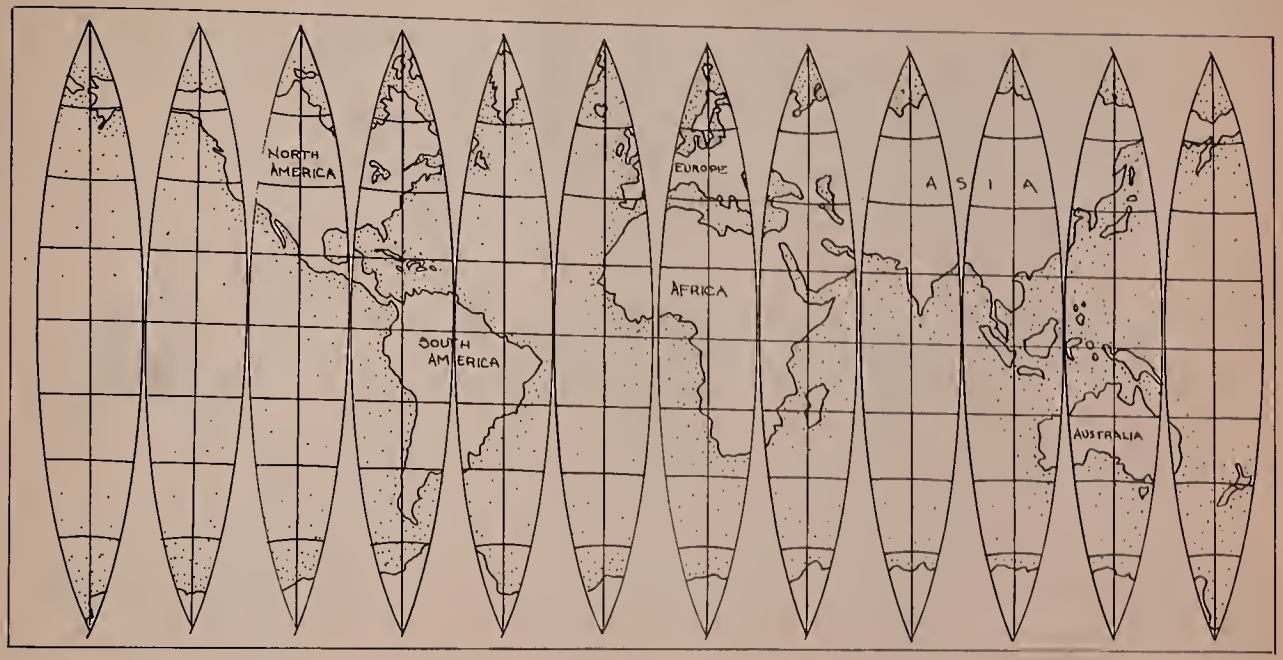
If the globe were peeled along lines of longitude, as you peeled your orange, here is what the flat map would look like.



Compare this map of a "peeled-globe" with the diagram of your peeled orange.

What happened when each was flattened? _____

_____

What happened to the shape and size of CANADA? _____

_____

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Mapmakers have found several methods to draw *flat* maps that represent the *round* earth. These methods are called "projections." There are several different kinds of projections but they all have one thing in common. No matter what projection is used to draw a map, there will be something inaccurate. Some projections distort size, some distort shape, some distort both.

All maps of the whole or part of the earth distort in some way or other the appearance of the earth's surface.

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An Interrupted Equal Area projection is made by a process similar to "peeling" the globe.

INTERRUPTED EQUAL AREA PROJECTION

This projection is more accurate than any other projection.
It distorts the sizes and shapes of oceans and continents *less* than any other projection.
Circle the approximate location of CANADA on this map.

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If you look at a globe, you can only see the hemisphere that is facing you. If you wanted to see both hemispheres at once, without any "interruptions," you would first have to make a cut down the surface of the hidden hemisphere. Then you would have to put one hand on each side of the cut, and pull the hidden hemisphere into view.

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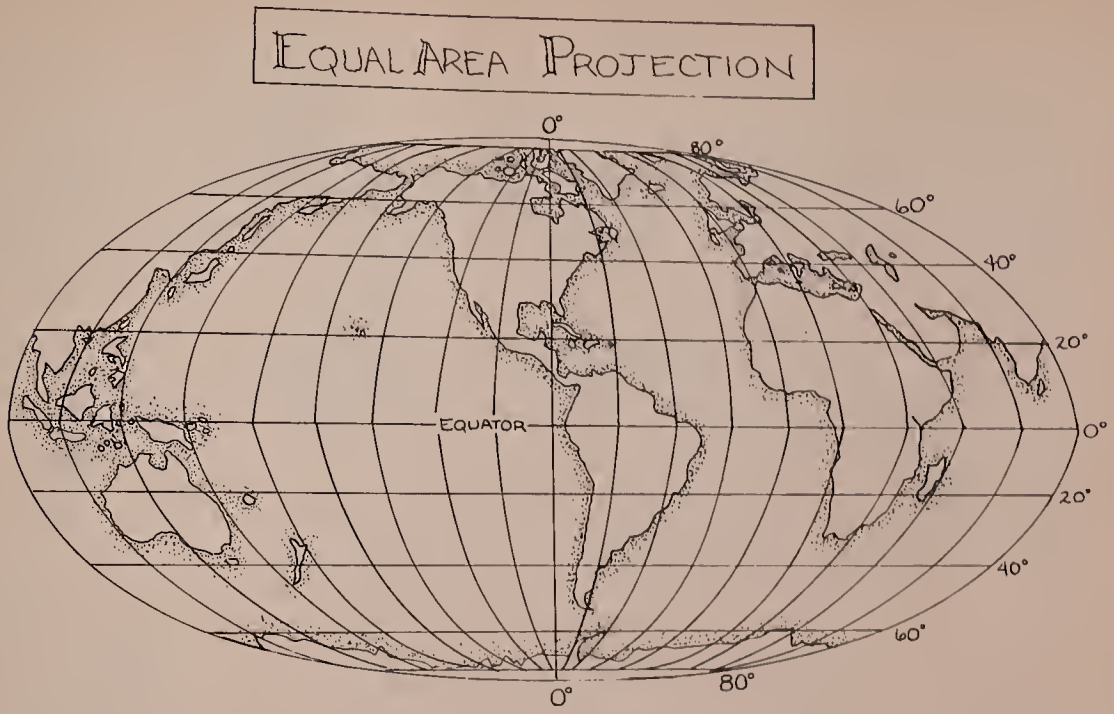
The oval shape of a map that shows both hemispheres is called an Equal Area projection.



This map shows the size of oceans and continents accurately but distorts their shapes, especially at the edges of the oval.

CANADA is a part of the continent of _____ _____.

The distortion of this continent occurs closest to the _____ Pole.

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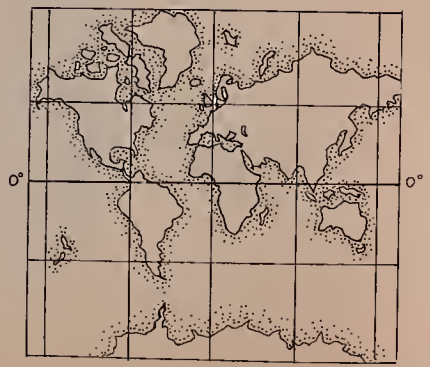
Now, imagine the globe as a light bulb with a piece of paper wrapped around it to form a cylinder. If you "switched on" the globe, an image of its surface would be projected onto the surface of the cylinder.

The image of the globe that is reflected around the middle of the cylinder is accurate. However, the image on the parts of the cylinder above and below the middle, where the cylinder does not touch the globe, is distorted.

The line of latitude around the middle is the _____.

The distortion occurs _____ and _____ of the Equator.



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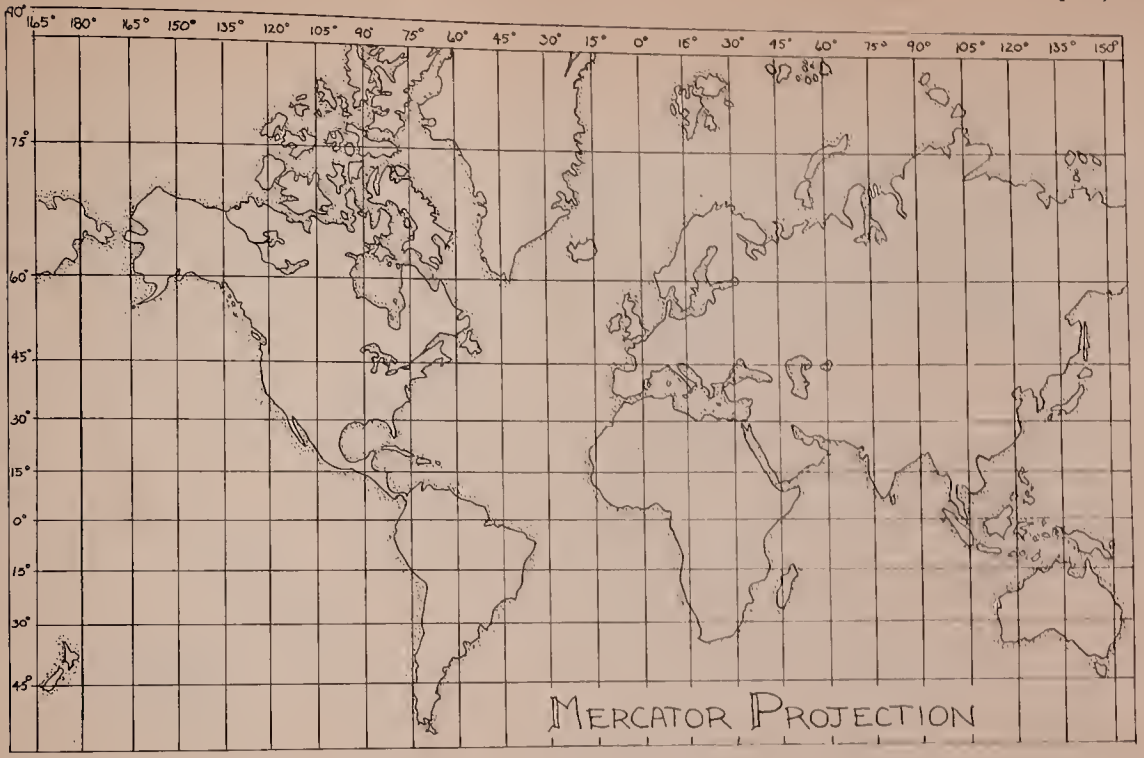
The map that is similar to the distortion of the "globe-bulb" is called a Mercator projection.



The farther north and south of the Equator, the greater is the distortion in the size and shape of oceans and continents. In addition, lines of latitude and longitude are straight. To see how great the distortion is, look at CANADA on this map and then on a globe.

What has happened to the shape and size of CANADA on this map?

_____

_____

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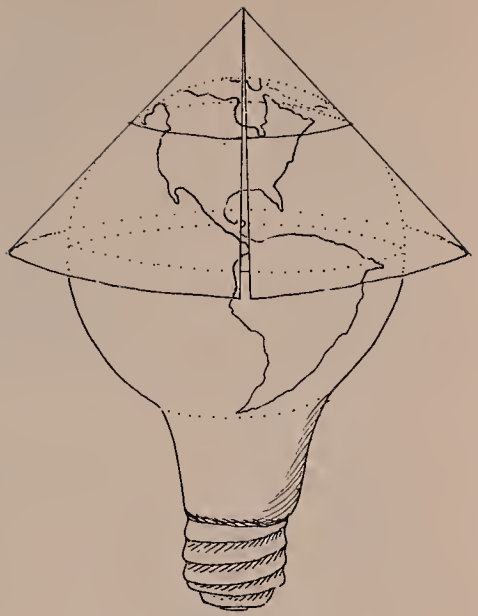
Next, imagine the globe as a light bulb with a piece of paper wrapped around the Northern Hemisphere to form a cone.
If you "switched on" the globe, an image of the Northern Hemisphere would be projected onto the surface of the cone.



From what you learned about Mercator projection, where would the greatest distortion occur? _____

_____

Which part of the map would be most accurate? _____

_____

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You probably figured out that the greatest distortion would occur at the northern end of the map.

CONICAL PROJECTION OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

A Conical projection, like a Mercator projection, distorts both the size and shape of areas where the globe does not touch the cone. The advantage of a Conical projection is that you can get an accurate representation of a particular part of the globe. What has happened to the lines of longitude through CANADA to the North Pole?

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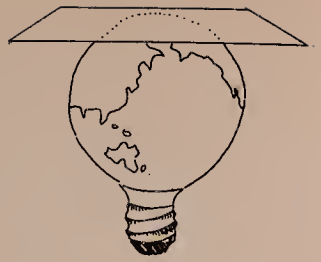
The last projection you are going to study is a Polar projection. If you placed a piece of paper flat on top of the "globe-bulb" and switched on the light, the image of the Northern Hemisphere would be projected onto the flat paper. Polar projections are used to draw maps of the North or South Pole.



From what you have learned so far, which part of this map would be most accurate? _____

_____

Where would the greatest distortion occur? Why? _____

_____

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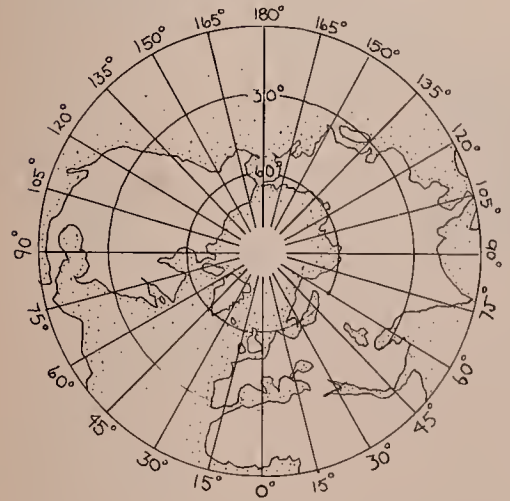
This time, you should have figured out that the greatest distortion would occur at the Equator!

Polar Projections

Northern Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere

The advantage of using polar projections, especially to navigators, is that distances along lines of longitude remain accurate and the directions of lines of longitude are true North-South.

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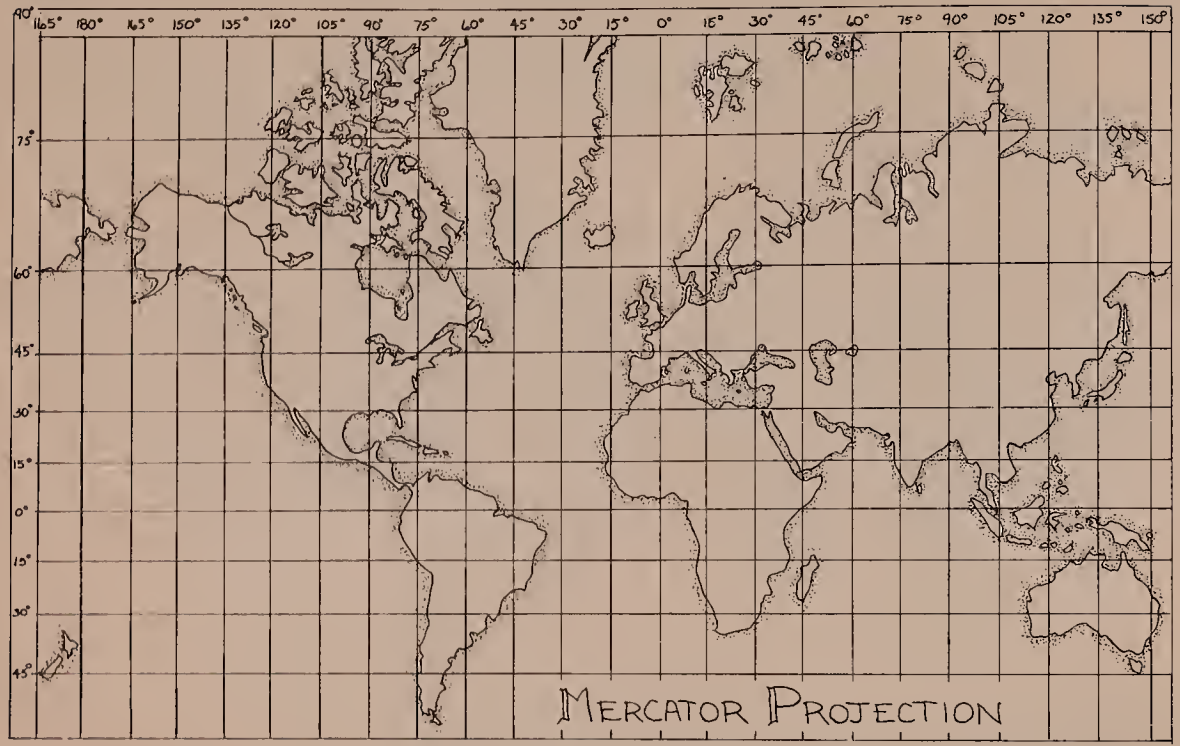
Maps can be drawn using any projection. No matter which projection is used, CANADA, like all other countries, is located in a fixed position on earth.



Now you can answer the question at the beginning of this unit. Where on the globe is CANADA? _____

_____

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Six lines of longitude that pass through CANADA are _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____ and _____.

Two lines of latitude that pass through CANADA are _____

and _____.

Most of CANADA is between _____ latitude and _____

latitude, and between _____ longitude and _____ longitude.

So now you know where CANADA is on the globe!

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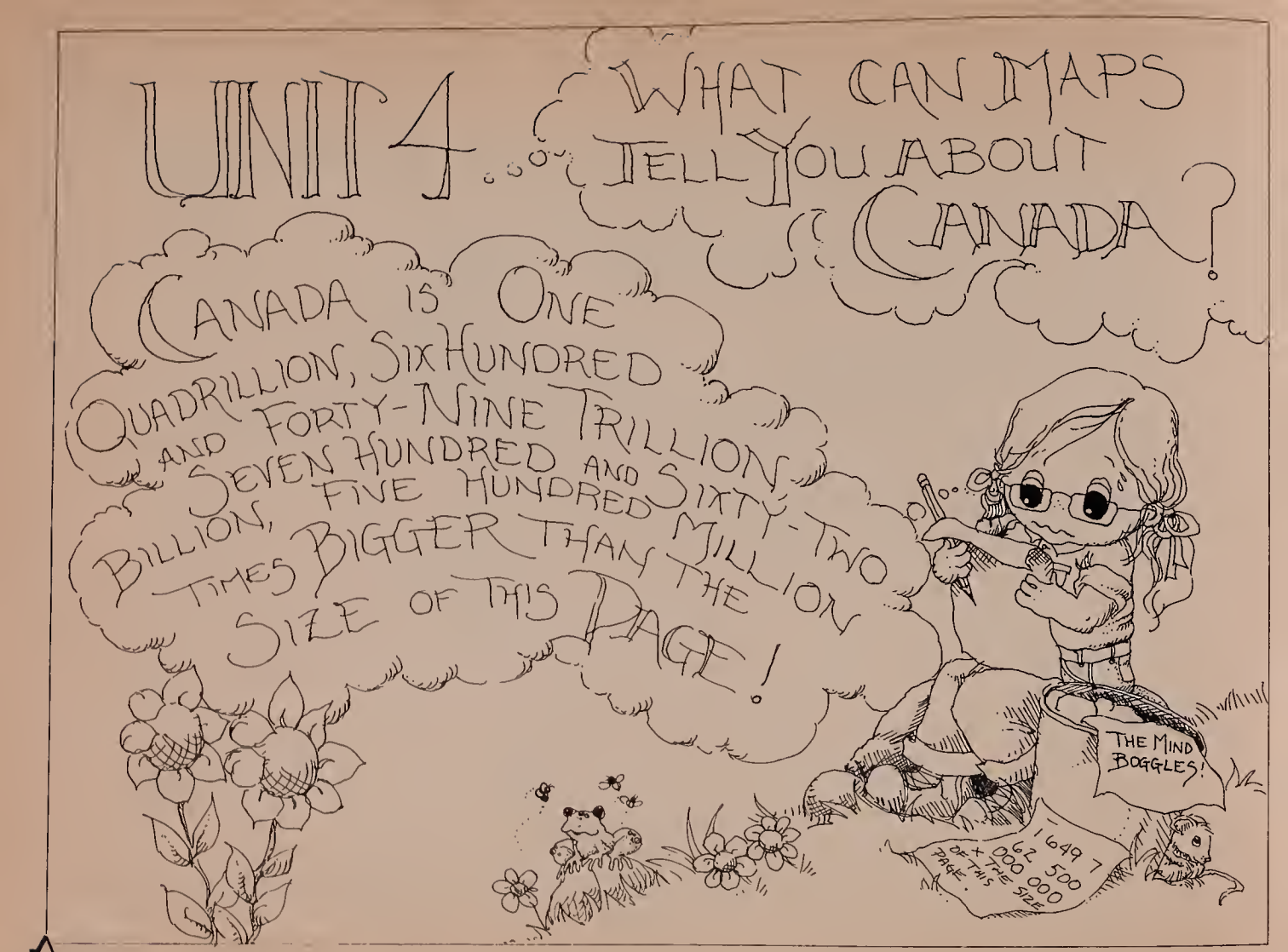
UNIT 4
WHAT CAN MAPS TELL YOU ABOUT CANADA?
CANADA IS ONE QUADRILLION, SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE TRILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO BILLION, FIVE HUNDRED MILLION TIMES BIGGER THAN THE SIZE OF THIS PAGE!
THE MIND BOGGLES!
1 649 762 500 000 000 X THE SIZE OF THIS PAGE.

COPYRIGHT

You have learned that lines of latitude and longitude on a map or globe can tell you where CANADA is. Scale can tell you how large CANADA is and how far apart places are from one another.

Maps can also tell you where lakes and rivers are, where provinces and territories are, how large cities are, and how many people live in CANADA.

The symbols N, S, E and W can tell you directions. Symbols are used on maps as space savers. They can tell you a lot of things in a little space.

Can you interpret and label these everyday symbols?

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The symbols used on a map and their meanings are usually printed in a box called a key or legend.
Since some symbols can have more than one meaning, such as:

• - VILLAGE, TOWN OR CITY

N - NICKEL OR NORTH

and since some symbols can be drawn in more than one way:

AND = RIVER

AND = FISHING

in order to read a map you need a key to help you unlock the meaning of the map.

SYMBOL + MEANING = KEY OR LEGEND.

The outline map of CANADA on page 83 is not complete.
Use the key to complete the map. Then label CANADA.

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N
MAP 1
LEGEND
RED CANADA
BLUE WATER
BLACK BORDER
PRINT THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY TO THE SOUTH OF CANADA. _____

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MAP 2 shows some of the lakes and rivers and other bodies of water of CANADA.

1. Use a dictionary to look up and write the meanings of:

   lake— _____

   river— _____

   bay— _____

   gulf— _____

   strait— _____

   ocean— _____

2. Locate and label on the map:

   (a) the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans.

   (b) the most northerly lake: Great Bear Lake.

   (c) the longest river flowing north-south: Mackenzie River.

   (d) the long river flowing into Hudson Bay: Churchill River.

   (e) the river flowing into the Pacific Ocean: Fraser River.

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N
Map 2
CANADA: LAND AND WATERS
WHITE
: CANADA
: UNITED STATES
: WATER
: CANADA/U.S. BORDER
COLOR ALL THE LAKES AND RETRACE ALL THE RIVERS WITH A BLUE PENCIL CRAYON. THEN COMPLETE THE LEGEND.

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MAP 3 labels the waters shown on MAP 2.
The abbreviation for lake is L. and for river, R.

1. Fill in the blanks to identify:
   (a) a northern river named after an explorer: _____.
   (b) a lake and river with identical names: _____
   : _____.
   (c) a bay and a strait with identical names: _____
   : _____.
   (d) four lakes that are shared by CANADA and the United States:
   _____, _____, _____, and _____.
   (e) a river that splits into "North" and "South": _____.
   (f) a river and gulf with identical names: _____
   : _____.
   (g) a river that flows through CANADA and the United States: _____.
   (h) two bays named after explorers: _____ and _____.

2. Name the L. or R. you live closest to: _____.

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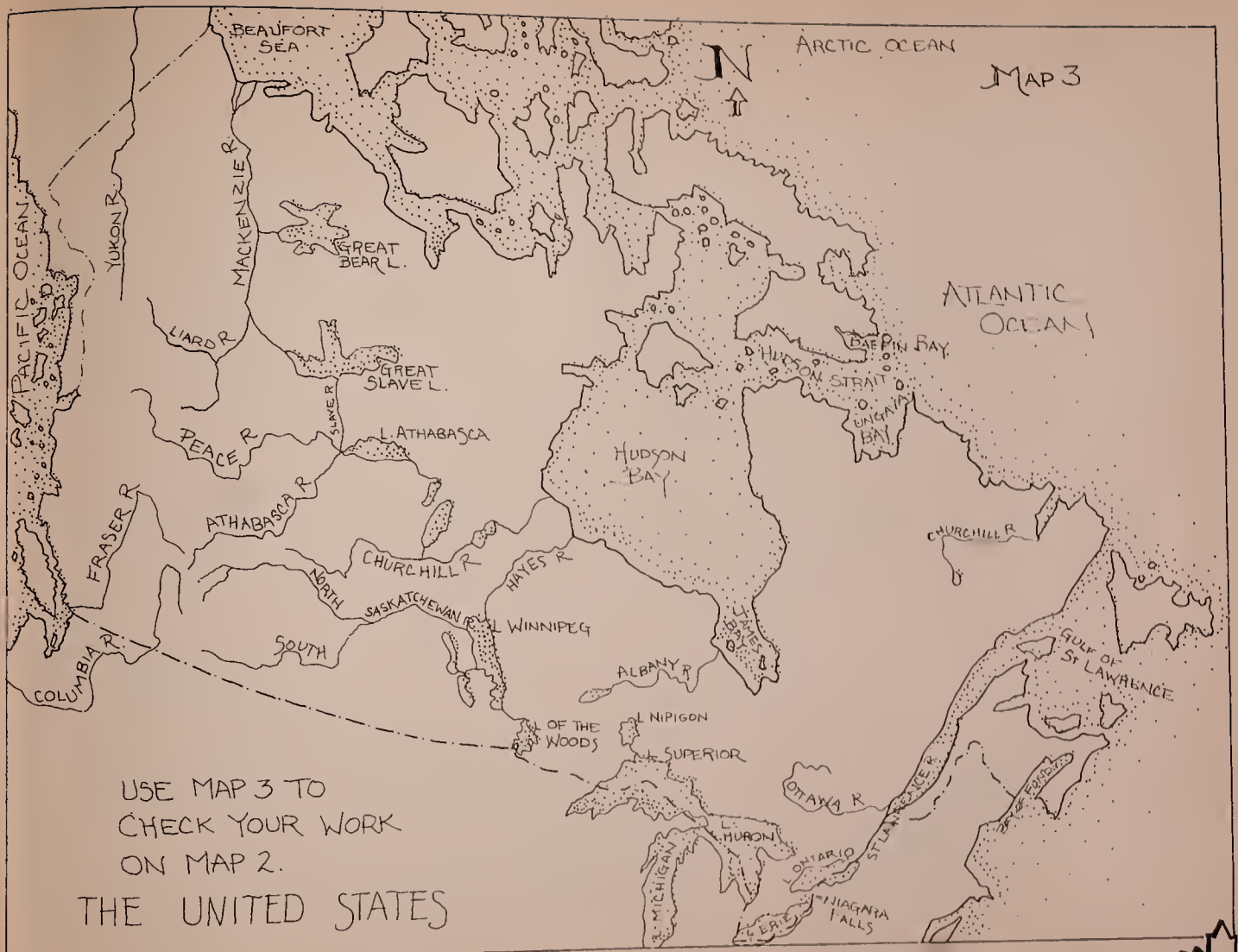
BEAUFORT SEA
ARCTIC OCEAN
N
MAP 3
PACIFIC OCEAN
YUKON R.
MACKENZIE R.
GREAT BEAR L.
LIARD R.
GREAT SLAVE L.
SLAVE R.
L. ATHABASCA
PEACE R.
ATHABASCA R.
FRASER R.
COLUMBIA R.
SOUTH
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN R.
CHURCHILL R.
HAYES R.
HUDSON BAY
L. WINNIPEG
ALBANY R.
JAMES BAY
BAFFIN BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
UNGAVA BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHURCHILL R.
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
L. OF THE WOODS
L. NIPIGON
L. SUPERIOR
OTTAWA R.
ST LAWRENCE R.
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
ONTARIO
L. ERIE
NIAGARA FALLS
USE MAP 3 TO CHECK YOUR WORK ON MAP 2.
THE UNITED STATES

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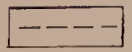
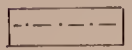
MAP 4 shows the borders of CANADA and the provinces and territories.

The symbol  is used to show the borders of the provinces.

The symbol is used to show the borders between the territories.

The symbol  is used to show the border between CANADA and the United States.

Complete MAP 4 and then make the legend.

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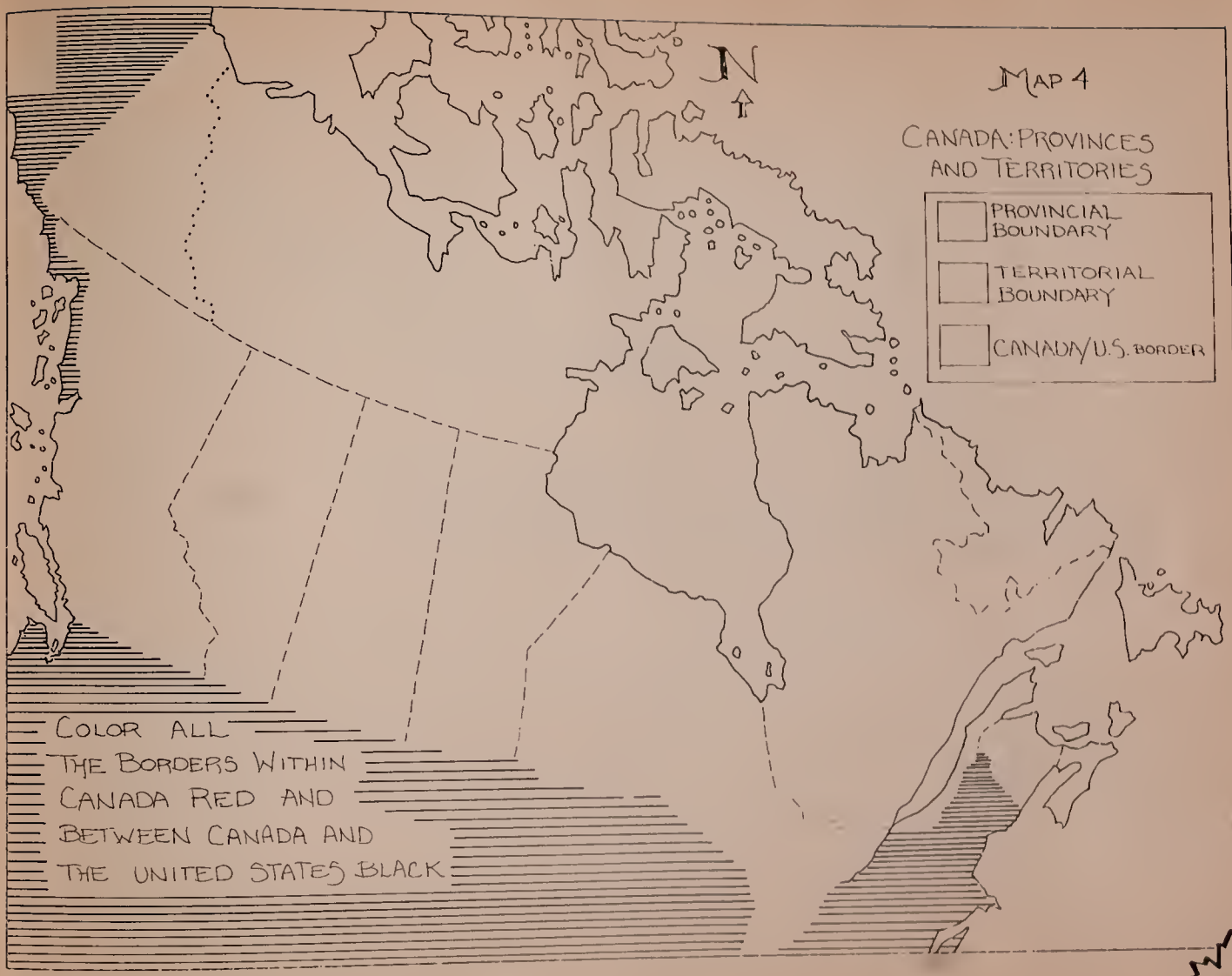
N
MAP 4
CANADA: PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES
PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY
CANADA/U.S. BORDER
COLOR ALL THE BORDERS WITHIN CANADA RED AND BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES BLACK

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The parts that make up a country are called "political divisions."

MAP 5 shows CANADA's political divisions.

1. There are _____ provinces and _____ territories.

2. Draw a on the province or territory where you live and a on any you have visited.

3. Look up, in a reference book, the abbreviation for each province and territory. Print these abbreviations on the map opposite. Abbreviations, being short forms of words, are also symbols.

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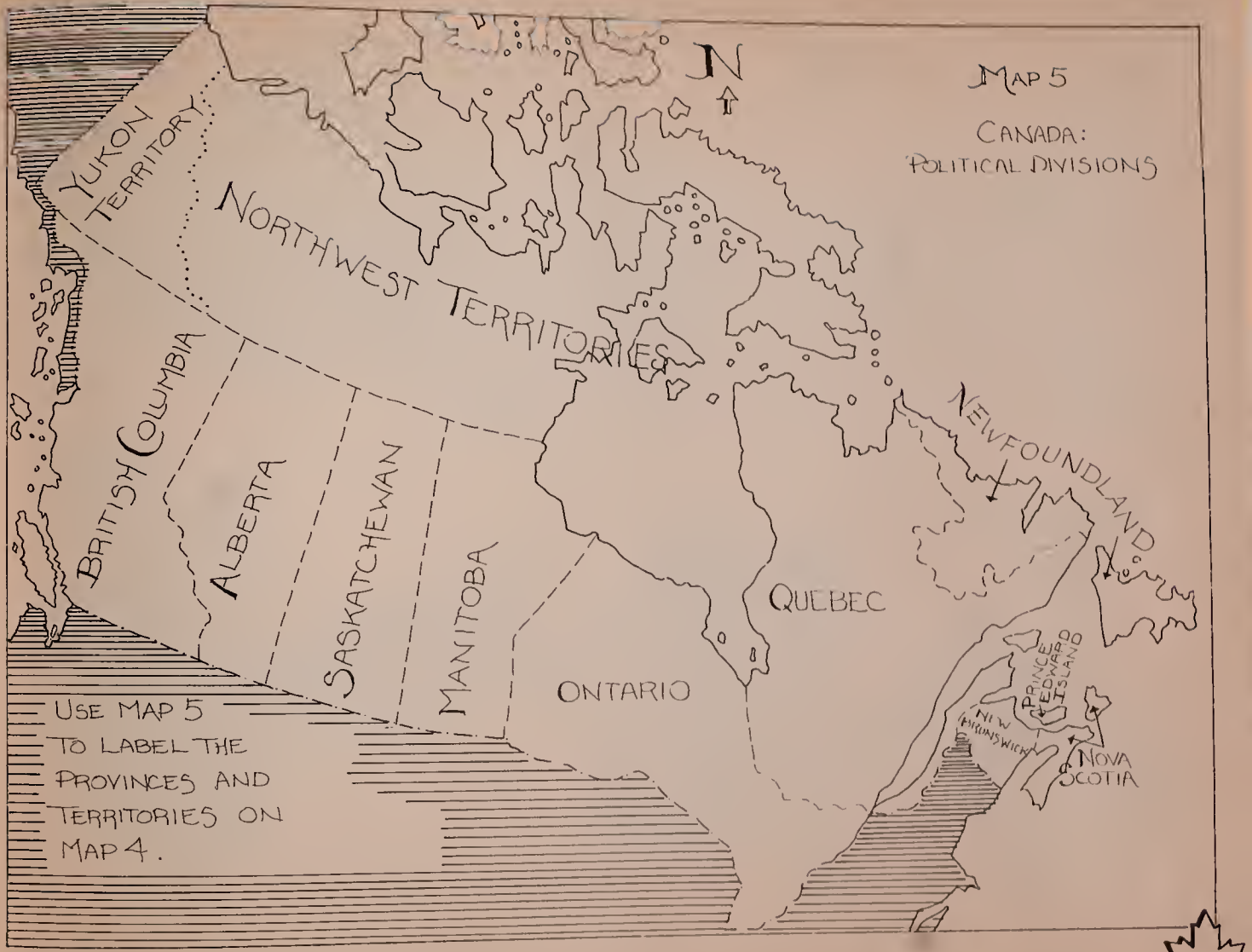
N
MAP 5
CANADA:
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
USE MAP 5 TO LABEL THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MAP 4.

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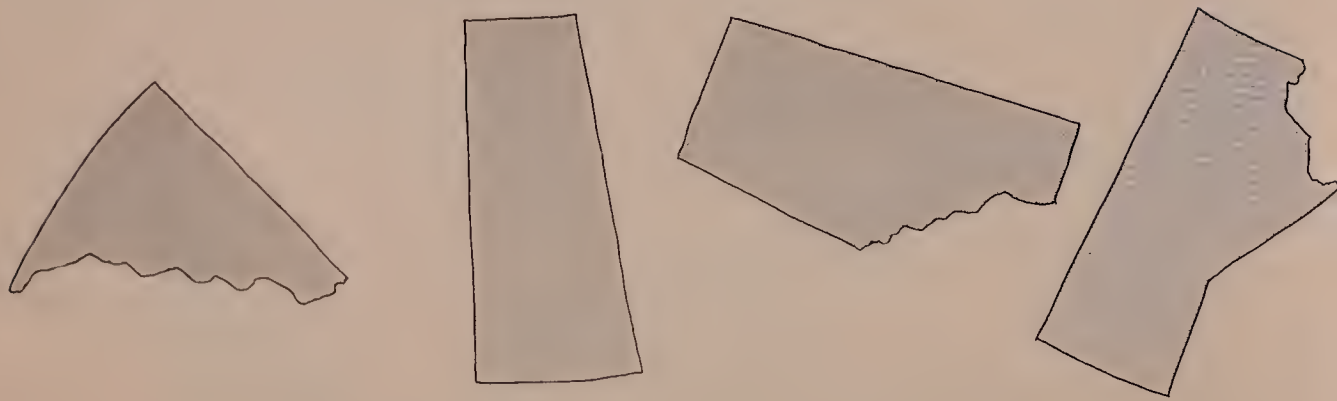
Provinces and territories can be difficult to recognize when drawn upside down or sideways. Trace these provinces and territories on a sheet of white paper. Next, cut them out and arrange the pieces right side up on a sheet of cardboard or construction paper to make a map of CANADA. Finally, paste the pieces down. Include a title. Next, label the provinces and territories you recognize.

Then, use MAP 5 to check the information on your map.



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Maps are just one way of showing information about the political divisions of CANADA. Another way is to make a chart.

Find a reference book that gives the size or area of each province or territory. Then, record these figures in the Sample Chart.

Various reference books have not been metricated. However, the chart can be completed using the following equation:

1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres (km^2)

SAMPLE CHART - AREA OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES OF CANADA	
POLITICAL DIVISION	SQUARE KILOMETRES
YUKON	536 326 km^2
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
ALBERTA	
SASKATCHEWAN	
MANITOBA	
ONTARIO	
QUEBEC	
NEW BRUNSWICK	
NOVA SCOTIA	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	
NEWFOUNDLAND	

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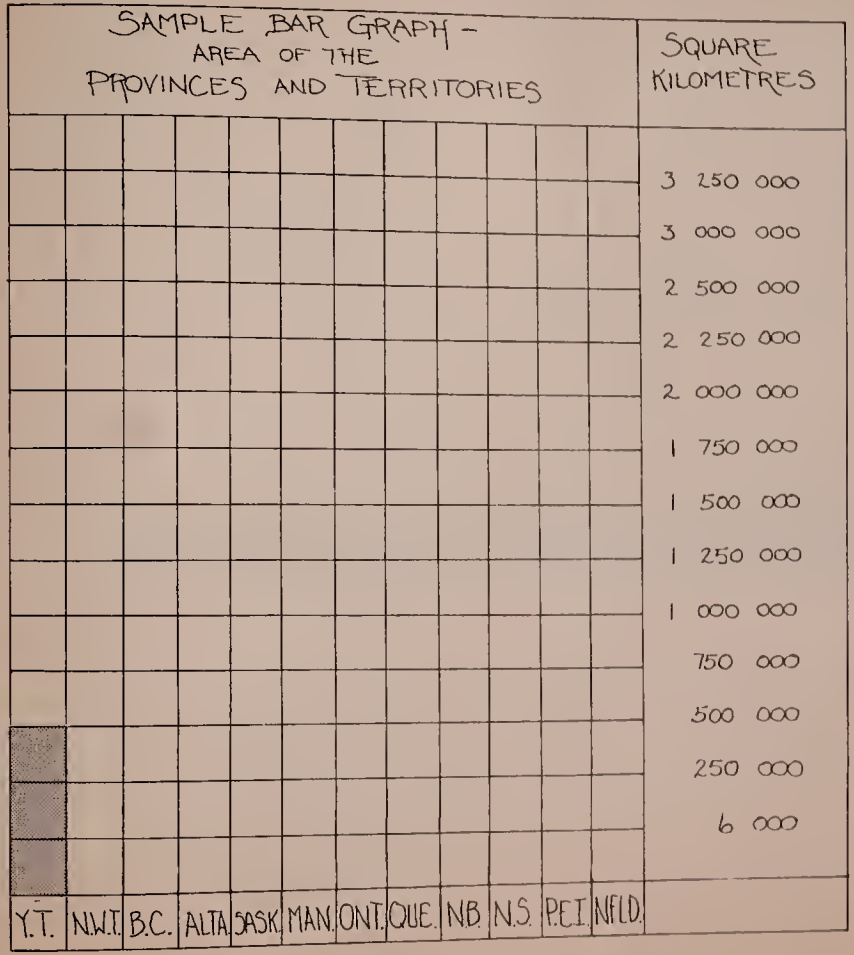
You can use the figures in your chart to show area in another way—a bar graph. For example, the Yukon Territory, if rounded off to the nearest hundred thousand, would be 500 000 km². So, for the Yukon, the bar graph is shaded to the 500 000 mark.

Shade in the other columns with a pencil.



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A chart and a graph are also useful ways of showing how many people live in the provinces and territories of CANADA. The population of a place is the number of people who live there.

Find a reference book that gives the population figures for each province and territory and then fill in Chart 1.

The population row for the province or territory that has the most and the one that has the fewest people have been shaded in the bar graph.

Shade in the other columns with a pencil. Remember that each shaded box on the bar graph = _____ people.

CHART 1 - POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES OF CANADA

POLITICAL DIVISION	POPULATION
YUKON	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
ALBERTA	
SASKATCHEWAN	
MANITOBA	
ONTARIO	
QUEBEC	
NEW BRUNSWICK	
NOVA SCOTIA	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	
NEW FOUNDLAND	
CANADA	

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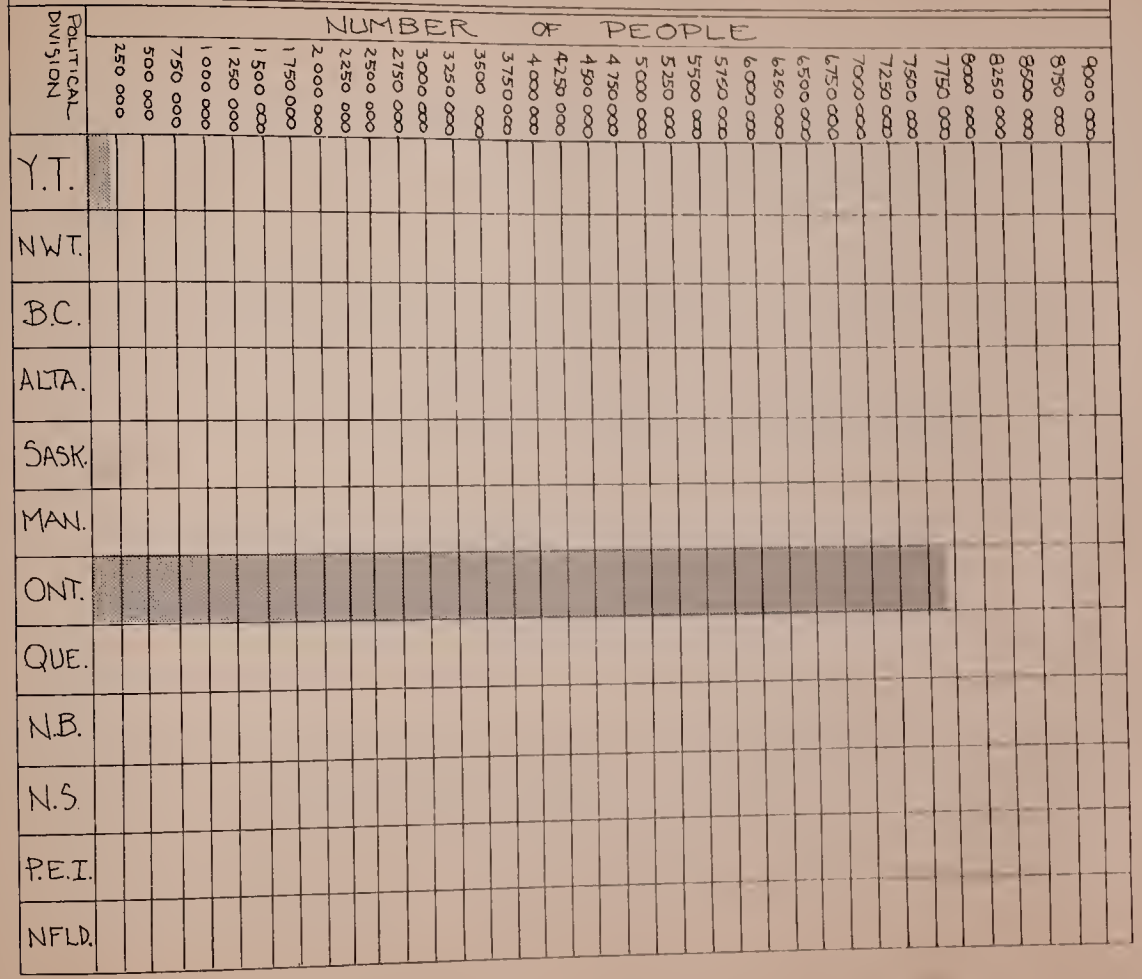
BAR GRAPH OF POPULATION OF PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES



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Use the maps, charts, and bar graphs to help you decide whether the following statements are true or false.
Circle (T) for TRUE or (F) for FALSE.

1. The Yukon Territory has the fewest people ..... T or F
2. The borders between the territories and provinces are drawn in the same way ..... T or F
3. Only one province is entirely surrounded by water ..... T or F
4. N.W.T. covers the largest area of land ..... T or F
5. Quebec is the most populated province ..... T or F
6. N.B. and N.S. are shaded identically in the area and population bar graphs ..... T or F
7. The Ottawa River forms part of the border between Ontario and Quebec ..... T or F
8. Manitoba is west of Saskatchewan ..... T or F
9. B.C. is the third largest province ..... T or F
10. Two provinces contain more than half of CANADA's population ..... T or F
11. There is only one border between CANADA and the United States .... T or F
12. The Arctic Ocean is south of CANADA ..... T or F

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For the statements that you circled (F), rewrite the statements to make them (T).

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MAP 6 shows the capital city of CANADA.

A capital is the city where a government is located.
The capital of the whole of CANADA is Ottawa.
The capital of your province or territory is _____.

Using an atlas and the legend on MAP 6, locate and mark with the correct symbol the capital city for each province and territory of CANADA. (Remember to use lines of latitude and longitude to help you locate the capital cities.)

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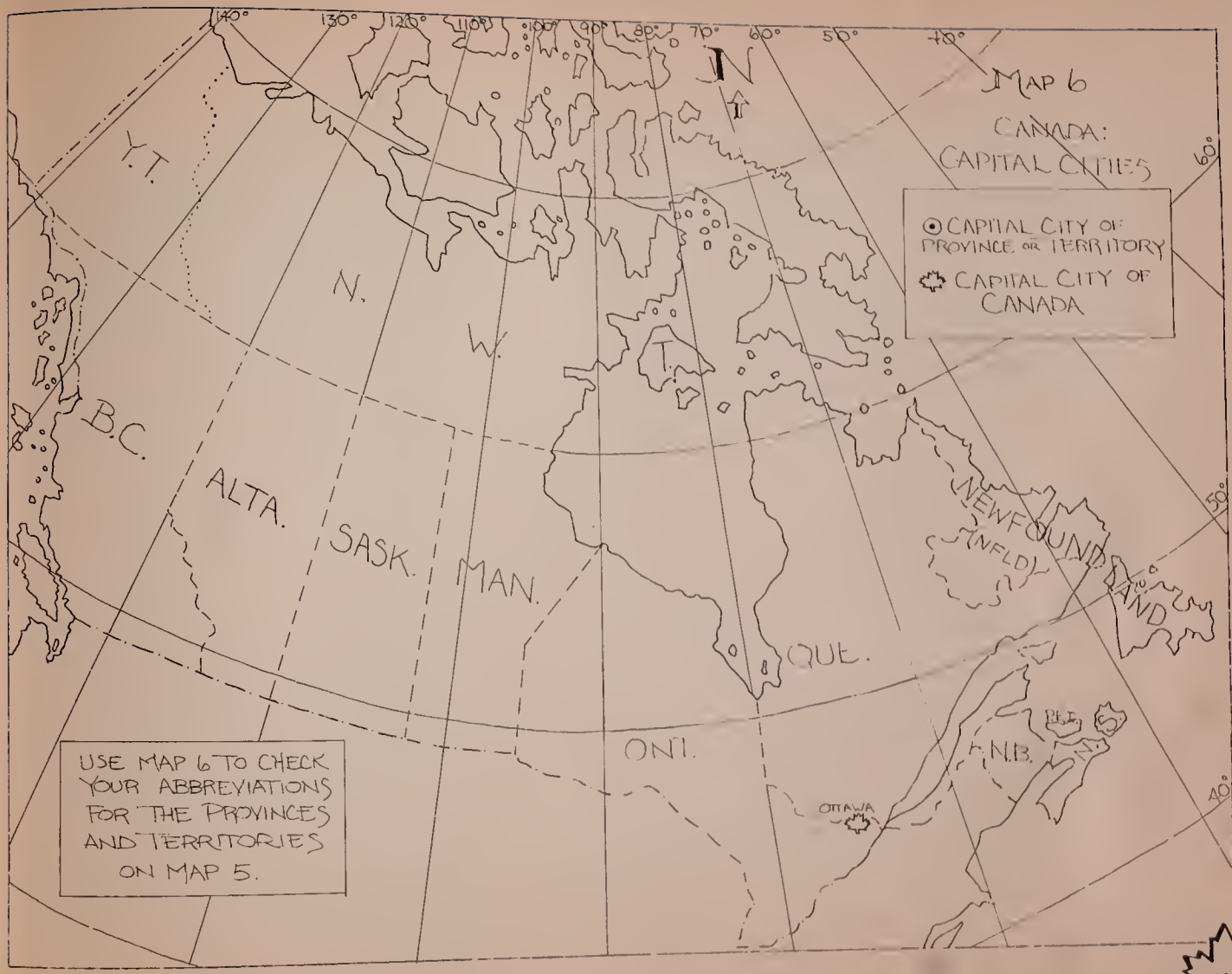
Map 6
CANADA:
CAPITAL CITIES
CAPITAL CITY OF PROVINCE OR TERRITORY
CAPITAL CITY OF CANADA
USE MAP 6 TO CHECK YOUR ABBREVIATIONS FOR THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MAP 5.
Y.T.
N. W. T.
B.C.
ALTA.
SASK.
MAN.
ONT.
QUE.
NEWFOUNDLAND
(NFLD.)
P.E.I.
N.B.
OTTAWA
140°
130°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
60°
50°
40°

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On MAP 7, use page 101, the population figures in Chart 2, and the symbols in the legend to locate and mark all the capital cities listed in Chart 2.

A metropolitan area = a city and its suburbs. Such an area is indicated in Chart 2 by an asterisk (*).

CHART 2- POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES (THE FIGURES FOR THOSE CITIES FOLLOWED BY AN * ARE FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA.)	
CHARLOTTETOWN	24 744
EDMONTON*	490 811
FREDERICTON*	36 815
HALIFAX*	220 350
OTTAWA*	596 176
QUEBEC*	476 316
REGINA*	138 956
ST JOHN'S*	129 304
TORONTO*	2 609 638
VICTORIA*	194 870
WHITEHORSE	11 084
WINNIPEG*	534 685
YELLOWKNIFE	5 867

1971 Census statistics

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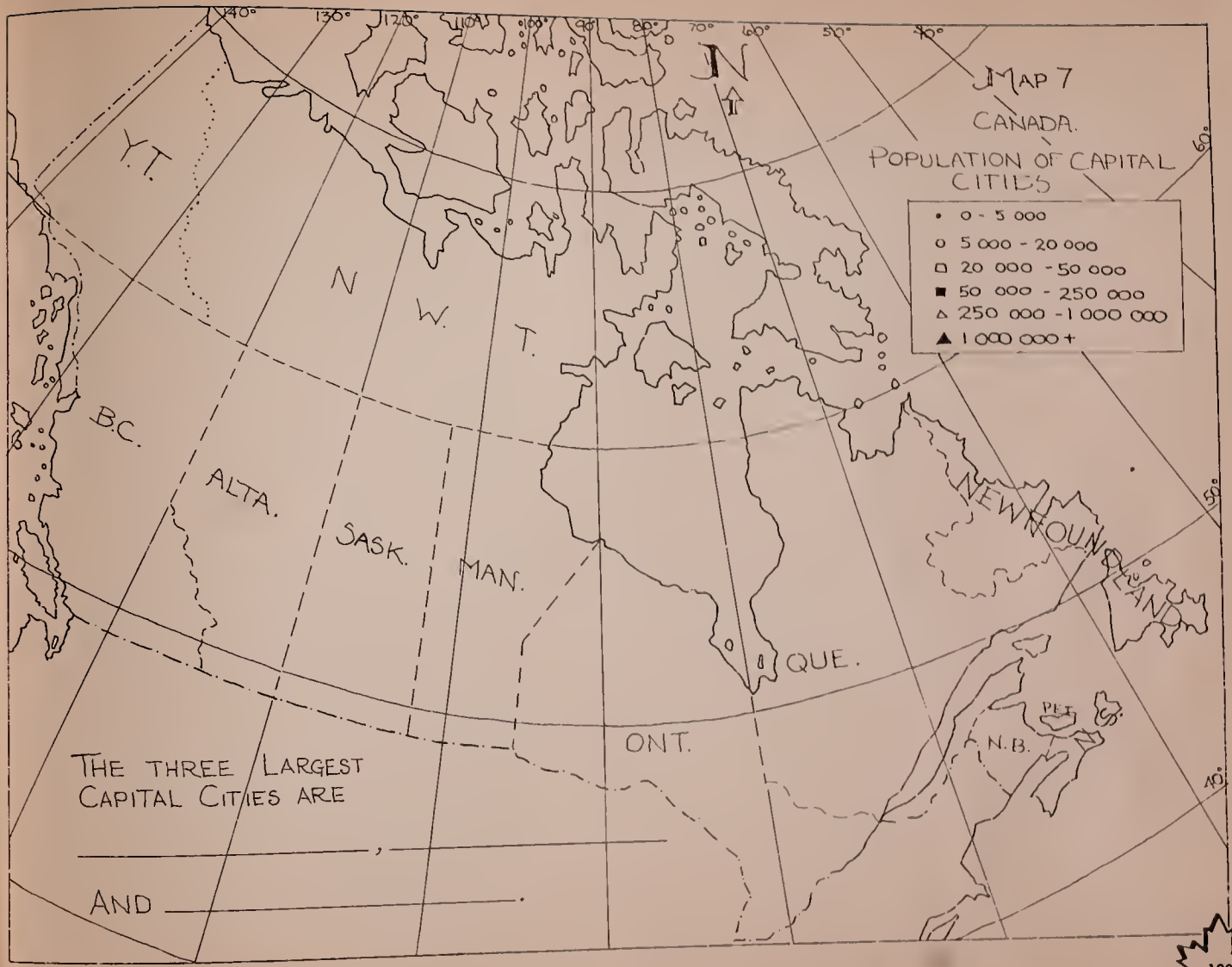
MAP 7
CANADA.
POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES
• 0 - 5 000
o 5 000 - 20 000
□ 20 000 - 50 000
■ 50 000 - 250 000
△ 250 000 - 1 000 000
▲ 1 000 000 +
N
Y.T.
N. W. T.
B.C.
ALTA.
SASK.
MAN.
ONT.
QUE.
NEWFOUNDLAND
P.E.I.
N.B.
140°
130°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
60°
50°
40°
THE THREE LARGEST CAPITAL CITIES ARE
_____, _____
AND _____.

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On MAP 8, use an atlas, the population figures in Chart 3, and the symbols in the legend to locate and mark all the towns and cities listed in Chart 3.

If your town or city is not in Chart 3, find out its population. Locate and mark it on the map, too.

CHART 3 –
POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN CANADA
(THE FIGURES FOR THOSE CITIES FOLLOWED BY AN * ARE FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA.)

CORNER BROOK, NFLD.	26 309
CALGARY*, ALTA.	400 154
DAWSON, Y.T.	822
INUVIK, N.W.T.	2 669
MONTREAL*, QUE.	2 724 889
KAMLOOPS, B.C.	26 168
SAINT JOHN*, N.B.	105 227
SASKATOON*, SASK.	125 079
SUDBURY*, ONT.	153 959
SYDNEY, N.S.	33 230
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.	9 439
THOMPSON, MAN.	19 001
VANCOUVER*, B.C.	1 071 081
WINDSOR*, ONT.	255 167

1971 Census statistics

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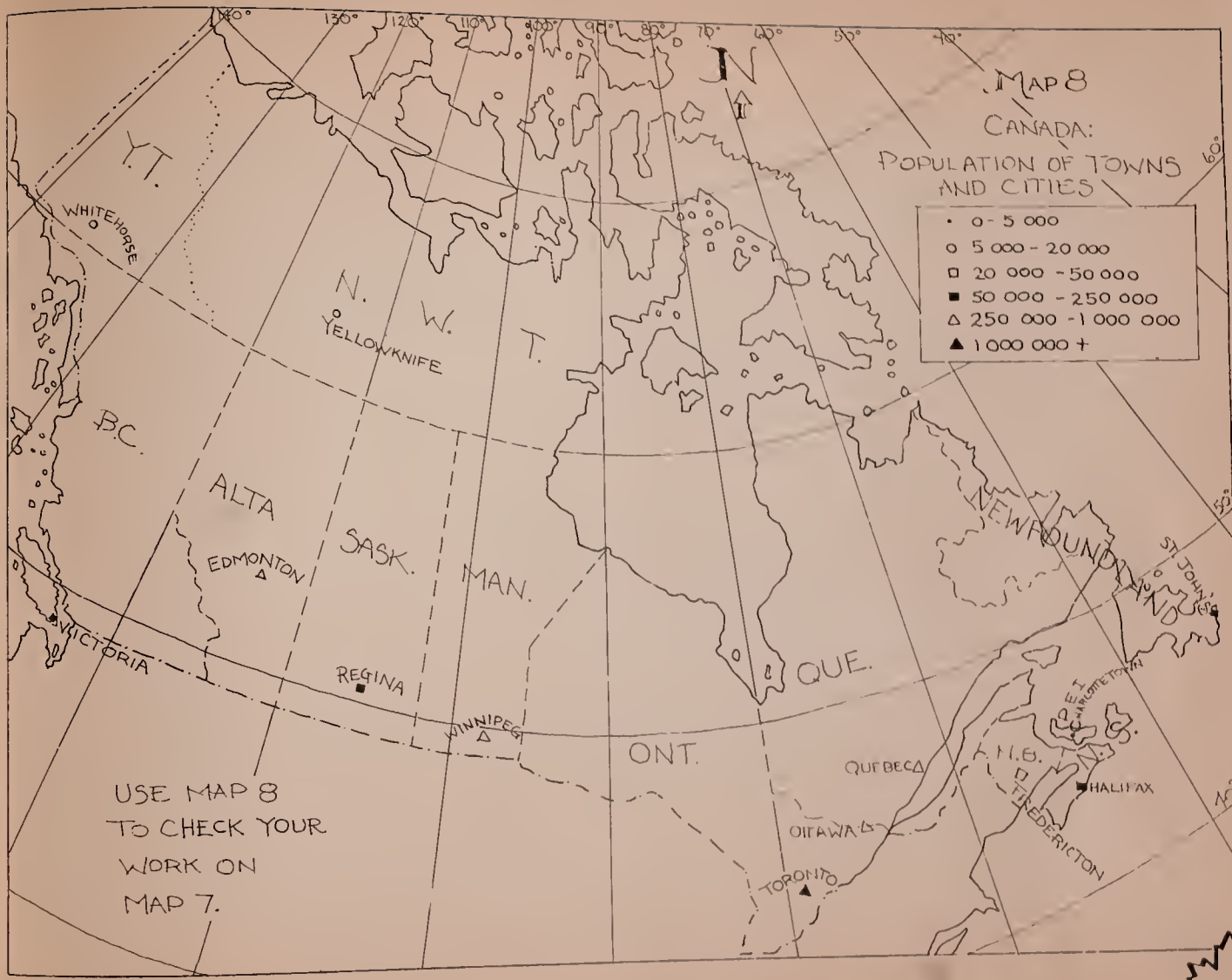
MAP 8
CANADA:
POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES
• 0 - 5 000
○ 5 000 - 20 000
□ 20 000 - 50 000
■ 50 000 - 250 000
△ 250 000 - 1 000 000
▲ 1 000 000 +
N
Y.T.
WHITEHORSE
N. W. T.
YELLOWKNIFE
B.C.
ALTA
EDMONTON
SASK.
MAN.
VICTORIA
REGINA
WINNIPEG
ONT.
QUE.
NEWFOUNDLAND
ST JOHN'S
P.E.I.
CHARLOTTETOWN
N.S.
HALIFAX
N.B.
FREDERICTON
QUEBEC
OTTAWA
TORONTO
USE MAP 8 TO CHECK YOUR WORK ON MAP 7.
60°
130°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
55°
45°

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Use the population maps and charts to help you decide whether the following statements are true or false.
Circle (T) for TRUE or (F) for FALSE.

1. There are three cities with populations of more than one million ..... T or F
2. Edmonton and Calgary together make up half of Alberta's population . T or F
3. In each province, the largest city is the capital city ..... T or F
4. No province contains more than one capital city ..... T or F
5. The combined populations of Toronto and Montreal equal 1/4 of CANADA's population ..... T or F
6. The most northerly capital city in CANADA is Whitehorse ..... T or F
7. The three largest cities in CANADA are south of 50° North Latitude .... T or F
8. Fredericton has a larger population than Regina ..... T or F
9. The most easterly capital city and the most westerly are both on islands ..... T or F
10. The cities of Edmonton and Winnipeg have similar sized populations .. T or F
11. Ottawa is the largest city in CANADA ..... T or F
12. The government of British Columbia is in Vancouver ..... T or F

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For the statements that you circled (F), rewrite the statements to make them (T).

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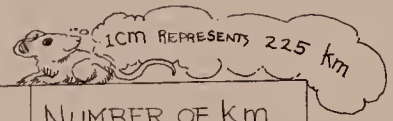
MAP 9 shows CANADA's time zones. CANADA is such a very large country that there are _____ hours time difference between the east and west coast. CANADA is divided into _____ time zones.

1. In which time zone do you live? _____
2. In which time zone is the capital city of CANADA located? _____
3. Fill in the chart below by calculating the distances between these provincial capitals.



PROVINCIAL CAPITAL CITIES	NUMBER OF cm	NUMBER OF km
ST JOHN'S → CHARLOTTETOWN		
CHARLOTTETOWN → HALIFAX		
HALIFAX → FREDERICTON		
FREDERICTON → QUEBEC		
QUEBEC → TORONTO		
TORONTO → WINNIPEG		
WINNIPEG → REGINA		
REGINA → EDMONTON		
EDMONTON → VICTORIA		
TOTAL TIME ZONES _____	Total cm _____	Total km _____

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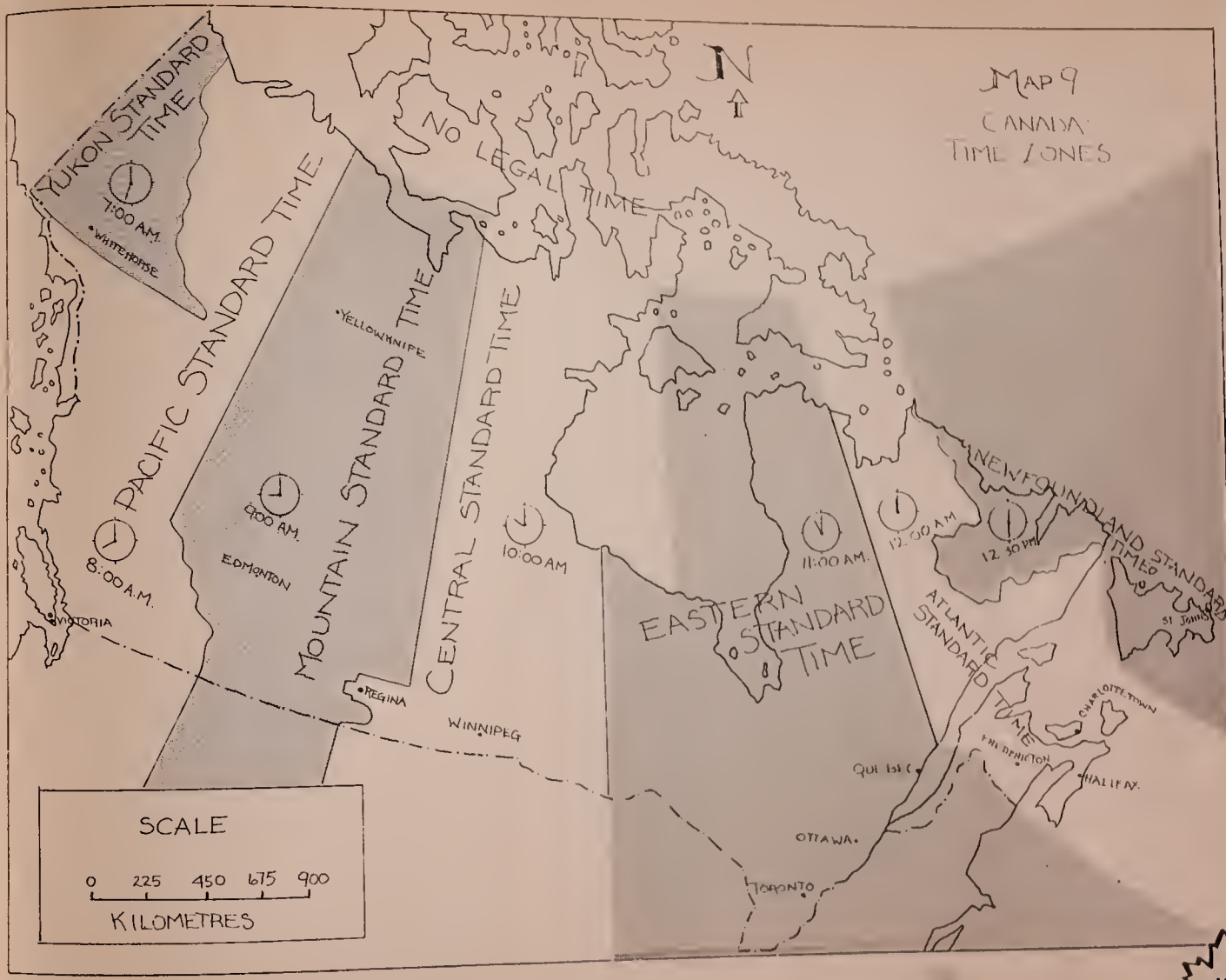
MAP 9
CANADA
TIME ZONES
N
YUKON STANDARD TIME
7:00 A.M.
WHITEHORSE
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
8:00 A.M.
VICTORIA
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
9:00 A.M.
EDMONTON
YELLOWKNIFE
REGINA
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
10:00 AM
WINNIPEG
NO LEGAL TIME
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
11:00 A.M.
OTTAWA
TORONTO
QUE 1st
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
12:00 A.M.
12:30 P.M.
NEWFOUNDLAND STANDARD TIME
St John's
CHARLOTTETOWN
FREDERICTON
HALIFAX
SCALE
0 225 450 675 900
KILOMETRES

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My favorite part of CANADA is _____

because _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PASTE OR DRAW A PICTURE OF YOUR FAVORITE PART OF

CANADA HERE.

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N
MAP 10
CANADA:
IMPORTANT THINGS
LABEL ON THIS
MAP THE THINGS ABOUT
CANADA THAT YOU
THINK ARE IMPORTANT.

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PROJECTS

1. Make a "MADE IN CANADA" collection of labels from tins and boxes you find around your home, such as the kitchen cupboards and basement workshop. Labels are another way to learn things about CANADA. Keep a record of each item and the name of the city and province or territory where it is made. Try and find *one* item from each province and territory! In this way, you will learn what types of things are made in CANADA and where they are made.

2. Make a CANADA BOX by decorating a box to look "CANADIAN." Paste on such things as photographs, drawings, souvenirs, and so on. Bring to class some souvenir you have of a place in CANADA. Tell the class about your souvenir. Then, display your souvenir in the box.

3. Make a class display of each student's MAP 10 to show and compare the things about CANADA that the whole class thinks are important.

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G 1115 D26 1979
DAVIS ULRIKE TUSCHEK
CANADA AND YOU

M2 39372194 CURR

00000651182

DATE DUE SLIP

RETURN FEB12'97
RETURN FEB 05 '98
RETURN 06199
RETURN JUN 06 '00